The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 48

WATCHING FOR THE OREGON

Spanish Squadron Sighted Off the Coast of Santa Lucia.

GUNBOATS ARE NEAR HAYTI

Make Nightly Trips Between Hayti and Cuba.

NO FEARS FOR THE HARVARD

Naval Officers Have Little Fear That the Harvard is in Any Danger of Being Crippled by the Torpedo Boat at Fort de France—Spanish Torpedo Squadron is in Danger.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The World's copyright special from Santa Lucia, W. I., says a large warship was sighted last night lying off the west coast. Others were also seen to the northward. They are believed to be the Spanish squadron watching for the battleship Oregon.

Copyright by Associated Press:

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, May 17.—Two Spanish cruisers or gunboats are making a base of operations at Badiquiri or Guantanamo bay. They are known to be moving every night in the waters between Hayti and Cuba. The Spaniards are supposed to hide in Cuban ports during the day and go out cruising at night.

NO FEARS FOR THE HARVARD.

Naval Men Ridicule the Statement That the Harvard is in Danger of Being Destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There are assurances that the war board has found a way to get the Harvard out of St. Pierre harbor, without the risk of destruction by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. It involves the use of the Yale and Montgomery to watch the port at the three mile limit and wait until the Harvard appears, then be prepared in case the Terror follows, or another Spanish torpedo boat destroyer comes along to fall upon them with their heavy and light rapid firing guns and destroy them. On the other hand there are other naval officers who laugh at the fuss that has been made over the situation at St. Pierre and declare that there is nothing to prevent the Harvard from leaving if she desires to do so and nothing but the assumption that the torpedo boat destroyer is a formidable vessel leads to the opinion that it could destroy the Harvard without difficulty. When Captain Cotton has completed the repairs said to be needed by the Harvard the nature of which have not been communicated to the department, he can leave and it is believed that France will stick closely to the custom under the neutrality laws to prevent the Terror from leaving until twenty-four hours later.

THE WORM MAY TURN.

Cubans Pressed Into Spanish Service Await the Time for Revenge.

Copyrighted by Associated Press:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 17.—The Cuban provisional government has directed the insurgent sympathizers not to try to evade the garrison duty in the cities. Blanco's conscription order forces into the ranks of volunteers all males from 15 to 45 years of age. Refugees and those who arrived here by the French steamer Fulton from Havana say the Cubans in Havana are joining the volunteers by hundreds. Spain is thus arming enemies ready to rise at an opportune time or to desert. The Spaniards in Havana for police purpose spy out the Cuban sympathizers and cause their arrests. Eggs there are 10 cents a piece and meat 50 cents a pound and flour 30 cents a pound, when Fulton left May 7.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE,"

Crackers for the Army Will Bear This Inscription.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The United States commissary department made a contract with local bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 30,000 barrels of flour. On each will be printed the words "Remember the Maine."

G. A. R. at Appleton.

For this occasion the C. & N. W. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Appleton and return, May 24th and 25th good returning until May 28th, for $3.65.

THE GRESHAM MEETS DISASTER

Bow End of the Revenue Cutter Sinks in 25 Feet of Water.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 17.—The revenue cutter Gresham has been cut in two and pontooned for passage through the Canadian canals on her way to the sea to go into the naval service. This morning, owing to some miscalculation the bow section, 48 feet long, suddenly careened, forced the pontoon under water and sank to the bottom in twenty-five feet of water.

Mark Hanna's yacht, the Comanche, passing down the St. Lawrence canal on the way to New York, is to be turned over to the government.

RACINE BOYS TO LEAVE.

First Regiment, Now at Camp Harvey, Ordered to Tampa, Fla.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The First Wisconsin regiment has been ordered to move to Tampa. Orders were sent out this afternoon by Adjutant General Corbin assigning various commands heretofore unplaced.

CAMP HARVEY, May 17.—The order to the First Wisconsin, was received by Col. Schadel, at Camp Harvey, this afternoon. It required a larger portion of the equipment of the First regiment to fill out the equipments of the Second and Third which are now at Chickamaugua. The war department has been advised as to the needs of the First regiment and it is supposed that arrangements have been made to recoup the First. The Racine boys, members of Co. F. are as a rule elated at the thought of going somewhere, but a few do not relish the idea of going to the land of alligators and yellow jack at the beginning of summer. One or two of the members of Co. F., have never traveled south farther than Berryville, and the prospect of a long trip through Dixieland just suits them. When the company will go is not yet definitely known but they will probably leave the latter part of this week.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHATTANOOGA, May 17.—Today was one of the busiest in the history of Chickamaugua park. A number of regiments who arrived yesterday and last night remained in the cars over night and since early this morning have been hard at work pitching tents, arranging camps. Special trains are arriving hourly, and the park is fast filling up. The Second Wisconsin Infantry remained in the cars in the city all night, going to the park early this morning. The Thirty-first Michigan Infantry arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, it was transferred to the park about noon. The work of equipping volunteers is keeping the ordinance officers busier than they probably ever have been before. Several special trains with arms and equipments are enroute. By tonight there will be seven thousand men encamped in the park.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

Baltimore—Rev. Dr. Warren A. Chandler of Oxford, Ga., and Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison of Nashville, Tenn., were elected bishops of the Methodist Church South by the general conference.

Boston—By the falling of an elevator used in hoisting building material today, three men were killed and five injured. The dead are: O. S. Hendyx, foreman; Daniel Doyle, Leo Cardaman. The elevator gave way under a load at the eighth story and carried the men down.

Washington—The president has nominated the following postmasters: Wisconsin. G. W. Burchard, Fort Atkinson; H. C. Kress, Manitowoc; E. M. Rogers, Hartford.

Washington—The president has nominated Capt. Silas Casey of the navy to be commodore.

Hong Kong—The British cruiser Pique has been ordered to the island of Iloilo of the Philippine group for protection to merchants whose lives and property are threatened by insurgents.

The Hague—Up to this afternoon no protests have been received from Washington regarding the coaling and provisioning of the Spanish warships at Curacao in the Dutch West Indies.

Washington—Of the ten regiments of yellow fever immunes to be enlisted, the war department has decided to accept several regiments of negroes, who, in addition to being immune, are thought to be better fitted to stand the climate of Cuba than white men.

WANT 150 CARS.

To Ship Five Hundred Army Wagons to the Coast.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company has received orders to get 150 cars ready as soon as possible for 500 wagons sold by Fish Bros. Wagon company, to the United States government, for army purposes. It is supposed that each car will carry twenty-five wagons. Just where the wagons will be shipped to is not definitely known, but it is safe to say that the majority will go to the Florida coast and thence to Cuba.

IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

Herman Lorch Who Resigned as Secretary of the Shoop Medicine Company in Trouble.

From Daily of May 17.

Considerable surprise was manifest in business circles a few days ago when the announcement was made public that Herman Lorch, superintendent of the Dr. Shoop Medicine company, had tendered his resignation. Ugly rumors became current that the accounts of Mr. Lorch were not right and that he was short or owed both the Shoop Medicine company and Dr. Shoop several thousand dollars.

This morning, a representative of the Journal called at the office of Dr. Shoop with a view of getting at the facts. Dr. Shoop very reluctantly admitted that the reports were in part true, but had not intended that they should become known or published, but as many stories had been circulated he did not see how it could be kept quiet longer.

It was ascertained that Dr. Shoop's acquaintance with Mr. Lorch extended back a few years and that Mr. Lorch was made superintendent of the company a long time ago.

The Doctor said that Mr. Lorch owed the company and himself personally between $6,000 and $7,000. He further said that letters containing cash for the company were generally opened on his desk and the amount of cash taken from each was checked on the envelope. It was passed over and entered in the cash book. Then it went to Mr. Lorch, who made up the deposit sheet and he passed the cash, bank book and deposit sheet to another man who took it to the bank and made the deposit. It was in making the deposits that the discrepancies in the accounts were discovered. The bank is constantly collecting outside accounts and all day long the company is writing checks, so that the exact balance in the bank is never known except when monthly statements are made. For this reason it was not known what amount was short.

In order to make the books balance, Mr. Lorch charged the amount he took to himself, on a book not used in the regular business of the company. This book was not accessible to others and the company knew nothing about it and gave him no authority to overdraw, he received his check every Saturday the same as other employes of the company.

His deficit with the company, Dr. Shoop said was $3,847.62, besides Dr. Shoop endorsed personal notes to the amount of something like $1,900 and in addition to this, Dr. Shoop charges Mr. Lorch with forging his name to a note for $780.

It was on account of this note that Dr. Shoop discovered that there was something wrong, and when he accused Mr. Lorch, the gentleman admitted the whole thing and Dr. Shoop told him to get out and hustle for money to pay back the shortage, and Mr. Lorch promised to do it.

From here Mr. Lorch went to New York city and sent back keys so that the vault could be opened and the books got at.

Just how Mr. Lorch disposed of the money he took is not known, but it is believed that he speculated on the Board of Trade and lost heavily. During his residence in the city Mr. Lorch made many friends and took a very active part in various matters and was considerable of a hustler and his friends were much surprised to hear of his financial difficulties with the Shoop Medicine company.

Dr. Shoop said that Mr. Lorch would not be prosecuted as he did not see where it would do any good, but he will push Lorch to pay back the amount he owes the company and himself personally as he must be responsible for the notes.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking front rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Notice.

Relatives of Paul K. Stanton, sentenced from Racine Nov. 20th 1897, for one year, for larceny, have applied to Gov. Scofield for a pardon.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY F.

Subscribers to the Fund for the Boys Who Went to the Front.

OVER $3,000 BEEN SUBSCRIBED

Organization Perfected and Officers Elected to Take Care of Fund.

RESOLUTIONS OUTLINING OBJECT

W. T. Lewis Elected President, and William Horlick Vice President—D. G. Janes is Treasurer and W. B. Dutton Secretary Sub-Committees on Subscriptions in Different Wards of the City—How the Money is to be Collected.

From Daily of May 17.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the subscribers to Company F relief fund was held at the rooms of the Racine Business Men's association last evening. The attendance was quite large and the object of the gathering was to organize and elect officers.

William T. Lewis was elected as chairman and made a brief statement and Col. W. B. Dutton was elected secretary.

A resolution was introduced as follows, and adopted:

Whereas, That this association be known as the Racine Volunteers' Relief association. Further

Resolved, That the object of this association should be the care of all persons who have enlisted in the army or navy of the United States from Racine, Wis., and of their dependent families during the time of the war with Spain.

Resolved, That the affairs of this association shall be managed by an executive committee of five, which committee shall have the power to formulate rules for the collection and disbursements of funds belonging to the association for the propose hereinbefore set forth.

Resolved, That the members of said committee there shall be elected a president, a vice president, a secretary and treasurer, and that such officers shall perform the duties usually devolving upon the similar officers in like association.

Resolved, That at the end of each three months the treasurer of the association shall cause to be published in the local papers a statement showing the moneys received by the association and the amounts disbursed.

The following executive committee was elected: W. T. Lewis, William Horlick, David Janes, W. B. Dutton, T. M. Kearney.

It was stated that the amount of donations up to date was $3,807 and considerable was added to this amount.

There was considerable discussion in regard to the fund and there seemed to be a great difference of opinion among the contributors to fund. Some thought that at the present there was no need to raise money on subscriptions promised. Others wished to pay in full right away. Mr. Janes stated that there were four or five married men in Company F, and that in talking with them they thought $10 a week would be about right.

Mr. Thompson suggested that not only were there married men who were dependent upon this fund, but also unmarried men who while here contributed toward the support of sisters and aged father and mother. Mr. Janes thought that the roster should be carefully gone over and all needing help should be put on the committee's list.

There was considerable talk as to the advisability of commencing to raise money, as a basis to work on at once. Mr. Lewis made a few remarks, and stated that in his opinion $10,000 was none too much to be raised in a town of the size of Racine, and that only 10 to 20 per cent. of the money contributed was necessary at present to put the association on a good sound basis. If several of the boys should fall sick or be disabled while in service, it would be very humiliating to have to run around and solicit money on the spur of the moment.

Before the meeting adjourned a motion was introduced by W. D. Thompson, which was as follows:

"Such subscribers as desire to pay in subscriptions or an amount larger than the 10 per cent. called for, may do so; that a careful account be kept and all overplus be returned when the necessity which created the fund shall have expired."

A meeting of the executive committee then took place, at which they elected officers and appointed solicitors for each ward in order to give all an opportunity to contribute, as follows:

President—William T. Lewis.

Vice President—William Horlick.

Treasurer—D. G. Janes.

Secretary—Walter B. Dutton.

Sub-committees on subscription in the different wards of the city:

First Ward—John C. Wagner.

Second Ward—C. M. Dietrich.

Third Ward—W. H. Pugh.

Fourth Ward—J. Stoffel.

Fifth Ward—E. Holm.

Sixth Ward—J. M. Driver.

Seventh Ward—Peter Tiedemann.

At the close of the meeting M. J. Larsen, representing the Danish Gymnastic society, stepped up and was the first to pay the amount they had set themselves down for, namely $25.

WHAT CERVERA HAS PLANNED.

Spanish Admiral Has His Programme All Mapped Out But it May be Spoiled.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The World's Madrid dispatch says: Admiral Cervera's fleet will dodge about in the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, so it is expected by naval men here. Cervera will avoid a fight in case he finds himself overmatched. His chief aim is to draw the American squadrons away from the Cuban coasts so he may make a dash and get into Havana. The principal object of such a dash it is asserted would be to allow the cruiser Vizcaya to go into dry dock to clean her bottom and thus improve her speed, for in her present condition she cripples the movement of the remainder of the fleet. Great expectations are founded also upon the night raids by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers upon the American blockading squadron. Later when the rainy season sets fast the blockade runners, both Spanish and foreign will undertake to carry ammunition and provisions to Cuba and Porto Rico.

A KLONDIKER VERY ILL.

Fred Brock Left by the Horn Party in a Hospital at Sheep Camp.

BIG BEND, Wis., May 6.—Fred Brock of Caldwell, Racine county, who started for the Klondike in the Horn company, is seriously ill with spinal meningetis at Sheep Camp near the foot of Chilcoot mountain. He was left in a hospital with good care while the party proceeded to draw their supplies to Lake Linderman, a distance of thirty miles. F. Tindal of Waterford was then sent back over the Chilcoot with dogs and sledges in hopes of finding his friend able to move onward, but he was then delirious, with small hopes of recover. Mr. Brock's parents reside in New Berlin, Waukesha county.

Uncle Sam's Navy.

Those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to secure the six parts of Uncle Sam's Navy portfolios should bear in mind that these pictures are exact reproductions from photographs. Each ship shown is briefly described as to size, tonnage, armament, etc., the latest statistics obtainable being given. The publishers originally intended to confine themselves to six parts, but since new additions to the navy have announced that they will publish six more parts. The Journal still has a supply of the first six parts and part 7 is now ready for distribution. Ten cents for each part. They can be secured at the Journal office.

First Class Road Wagons.

If you want a first class road wagon, top buggy, surrey or phaeton, call at the repository of the Fish Bros. Wagon Co. on State street. They can show you a nice line of goods at very low prices.

It's Reliable.

See adv. of Chautauqua Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y., if looking for steady work and good pay.

Seven Parts Are Ready

Uncle Sam's Navy Portfolios

Ten cents each with coupon at Journal office. Cut out the coupon below. Each part contains 16 fine pictures.

CONTENTS PART FIVE.

Library Room of the Massachusetts.
Marine Guard of the Columbia.
Engine Room of the Indiana.
Apprentices of the New York.
Captain's Reading Room, Newark.
Company in Line of the Brooklyn Reserves
Apprentices of the Brooklyn Ready to "Turn In."
Quarter-deck of the Brooklyn.
The Wooden Cruiser Lancaster.
The Iron Cruiser Alert.
The Protected Cruiser Charleston.
The Gunboat Bennington.
The Gunboat Petrel.
President McKinley and Asst.
Sec'y of State Day.
The Monitor Nahant.

"Naval Series"

Present this with 10 cents for each number at Journal office and secure Portfolio No. 1 to 7.

A Warning to Users of Alum Baking Powders.

A CASE OF POISONING IN INDIANA.

The following appeared in the Logansport, Indiana, *Times*:—

Dr. Souder was summoned by telegraph last Sunday night to attend the family of Braden Harper, living southwest of Logansport. Four of the family were poisoned from eating dumplings. The father and one child, who had not partaken of the dumplings, were well, while the mother and three children were in a serious condition. It is probable that had not vomiting ensued, emptying the stomach, the four would have died from the effects. It is supposed the poison was caused from the baking powder used in making the dumplings. The wife probably added a larger amount than she usually did, which in the greater quantity proved obnoxious poison. The baking powder used was branded the * * * *, manufactured by the * * * * * * * * * This should be a warning in using cheap baking powders, which flood the country. People buy them because they are cheap, and the merchants buy it because he can sell it for a profit. In many stores one can not purchase a standard brand! You have to purchase the cheap stuff or do without. We are of the opinion that most of the prize baking powders belong to this class.

By law of the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin every baking powder containing alum must state on the label the fact that it contains alum. Every consumer should carefully read the label on the powder they are using to find out the alum powders.

The state has provided this means for consumers to inform themselves.

The highest authorities in chemical science pronounce alum injurious to health and a destroyer of digestion.

By the laws of England it is a crime to put alum in bread in any form.

NOTE. The Royal Baking Powder Co. publish the above facts because they are facts, and to say that while alum baking powders are sold cheap, they have little strength, and are dear at half price, to say nothing of their effect on health, and the bitter taste imparted to the food.

The Royal Baking Powder is far above and out of the question as regards to quality and healthfulness, because it is made of cream of tartar derived only from grapes. No other article has ever received such high praise for its quality.

Consumers may use the Royal with full assurance that they not only get the worth of their money, but that they then get the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

☞ Examine label to see if you are using alum powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BLOWN UP BY TORPEDOES.

Seventeen Men Killed While Removing Torpedoes-- Not Known Whether American or Spanish.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Unconfirmed reports from Havana are printed here to the effect that an American vessel engaged in removing torpedoes at Cabanas was blown up and the entire crew perished. Nothing is known at Key West of any such disaster.

MADRID, May 17.—A dispatch from Havana says: A small naval boat, having a crew of seventeen men, was blown up off Cardenas while engaged in removing torpedoes from the harbor. The torpedo exploded through negligence among those engaged in the work and all the crew perished. The dispatch does not indicate whether the boat was an American or Spanish craft.

MATRIMONIAL.

Buchanan-Peters.

From Daily of May 17.

Last evening Mrs. Henrietta Buchanan and Mr. Henry Peters were quietly united in marriage by Rev. A. C. Grier, of the Universalist church. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Underhill, of North Michigan street and well known on the North side. The groom has been in the employ of Miller & Co., for many years, but has just purchased the business of the Metropolitan hotel. He and his bride will have the best wishes of many friends.

Sale Bills.

For auction bills send your order to the Journal Printing Company, No. 328 Main street, Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, county agent, Union Grove, Wis.

GLADSTONE FAILING FAST.

The Grand Old Man is in a Critical Condition and Death May be Expected in 24 Hours.

LONDON, May 17.—Henry Gladstone took a special train to Hawarden this afternoon on the intelligence that his father was sinking rapidly.

HAWARDEN, May 17, 5 P. M.—An official bulletin has just been issued, saying that Gladstone has taken a serious turn for the worse and death may be expected in twenty-four hours. His physician said, the end is near. Gladstone has taken but little nourishment, he breathes heavily for a few minutes, then the breathing is hardly perceptible. Mrs. Gladstone and others of the family do not leave the room for more than a few minutes at a time.

OBITUARY.

Johnson.

From Daily of May 17.

George Johnson died last night at his home, corner of LaSalle and Hamilton streets, of lung trouble, aged 8 years. He was a son of Ole Johnson, who died about two weeks ago. Funeral from the house at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Manufacturers and Investors'

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. B. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

A Special Opportunity...

Being engaged in the land business at Vesper, Wood County, Wisconsin, and having on hand 1500 acres of Wild land in the immediate vicinity of Vesper, which carries considerable hardwood timber. Wishing to improve these lands I offer the following liberal lease:—I will lease in tracts of 80 acres for a term of three years, will build comfortable house on each farm, will furnish wire for fencing. Tenant shall have the right to cut and sell cordwood in winter and shall clear up and cultivate a reasonable acreage each year and pay a rental of 50 bushel of potatoes the first year, 150 bushel the second year and 250 bushels the third year. Portions of this tract have been burned over and clearing is easy and rapidly done. We have an excellent potato soil two and three hundred bushels per acre being a common yield. This proposition is intended for industrious poor men, though not able to buy farms at present it places you in a locality where good farms are cheap and every industrious farmer can have a home of his own. If you want to buy an improved farm I can suit you at $12 to $25 per acre excellent values, or wild lands at from $7 to $12 per acre. Call or address me,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY, Vesper, Wis., Wood County,
or Union Grove, Wis., Racine County.
At Union Grove first six days of each month.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike. subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Womankind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for $1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Complaint is made against boys playing ball on any of the public streets of the city.

The Great Wallace shows are booked to exhibit in this city on June 3. This will be the first circus of the year.

Assistant Postmaster James Pritchard commenced his duties this morning, but will not take the reins until June 1.

The Chicago Rubber Clothing company has received orders for over 2,500 rubber blankets for the United States troops.

The Fond du Lac and Oshkosh baseball teams will play on the 22d. It is about time the Racine team was getting to work.

Matt Weber, an employe of the Freeman Neck Yoke Co., had three fingers mangled in a machine. Dr. Haven attended the case.

On account of the advance in the price of flour bread went up 2 cents a loaf today and pies and fried cakes also went up 2 cents.

Coroner Stripple says that he will close the tramp house the latter part of this month. Up to last night he had sheltered 3,730 tramps, against 3,080 last year.

Lincoln Park will be opened on Sunday next with a grand pic-nic by the New Hall club. The park has been cleaned up and everything overhauled and the New Hall boys intend to present great attractions during the season.

Drs. O'Brien and Gillen of Milwaukee, and S. C. Buchan of this city, performed a difficult surgical operation upon Mrs. David Gillen on Saturday. The lady rallied nicely and is getting along as well as could be expected.

J. R. Jones, Jr., has a number of excellent views of Company F, taken at Camp Harvey. Cook Pfister and his assistant appears in one; the boys going to mess in another; Captain Lewis in the act of washing his hands, and many others are good.

The Eagle Lake season will open on May 25. On that day the Island house will be opened by Mr. O. F. Botsford. No doubt this popular resort will attract a large number of tourists this year. The hotel has been thoroughly refitted, boats repaired, fishing tackle replenished and everything done to make it pleasant for the guests.

Dr. Le Duc's Genuine French Female Regulator

From Paris. Three packages are positively warranted to cure the most stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions and suppressions brought on from whatever pathological cause, or return money. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY.

Ninth Anniversary of the Epworth League Observed in the Local Society.

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church last evening observed the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Epworth League with special service. The service was in charge of Mrs. Harry Tieknor. Addresses were delivered by Prof. George H. Dickinson in behalf of the Sunday school, by S. C. Johnson in behalf of the church and Rev. H. P. Haylett spoke of the general motto of the League. Mrs. Van Vickle gave a recitation, Mrs. S. Whitely read a selection, Miss Alice Leach sang a solo and there was a quartette by four young ladies.

The famous Methodist Episcopal organization, the Epworth League, was organized May 15, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist church which had about 6,000 members. According to the latest reports of its secretary it now has 23,768 chapters, with a total membership of 1,650,000. Its purpose is "to promote intelligent and loyal piety in the young members and friends of the church, to aid them in religious development, and to train them in the works of mercy and help."

Social and Personal.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Ornum, a son.

Aaron Wood of Vinton, Ia., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis have returned from their wedding trip.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John McFarlane, of State street, a daughter.

Miss Susie Roberts is attending the May festival and visiting friends at Madison.

Rev. R. T. Roberts departed this morning for a four months' visit in Wales. He was accompanied to the depot by several members of his church.

At M. E. parsonage, by Rev. H. P. Haylett, May 14, 1898, William Scheppert and Miss Mary A. Weaver, of Racine. They will reside at 837 Villa street.

IS A FAMOUS CASE.

Revived in a Suit Begun in the County Court in Kenosha County.

Interest in an old scandal in the financial world is revived by a suit which has been begun in the County court at Kenosha. The Reichsbank of Berlin, Germany, is complainant, and the Merchants and Savings bank of Kenosha and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank of Chicago are nominal defenders. The action involves right of possession of 215 shares of stock in the city of Chicago Brewing and Malting company. The real defendants are Rudolph Erwig, Franz Erwig and Mary Erwig. Rudolph Erwig is known under the alias of Steger, while his brother and sister-in-law in this country conveniently adopted the name of Tuerck.

Some years ago Rudolph and Franz Erwig, with their father, defrauded the Reichsbank, or Bank of Germany of 400,000 marks by forgery, and the utterance of forged checks and drafts. The forgery was detected and the guilty ones fled from their native land. Rudolph came to Chicago, Franz found a refuge in Italy. Rudolph engaged in business in this city under the name of Steger, in partnership with Edward Beirer. The firm prospered and among other possessions it acquired was a block of stock in the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting company to the number of 215 shares.

The Reichsbank pursued the swindlers, and in 1892, through the efforts of William Vocke, German consul in Chicago, Rudolph Erwig was detected in the person of Rudolph Steger, the prosperous and respected business man. About the same time Franz Erwig was captured in Italy. The brothers were extradited, taken to Berlin, convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Their terms expired not long ago, and Rudolph Erwig, alias Steger, is again in Chicago mingling with some of his former associates.

The present suit has no direct connection with the criminal feature of the case. When Rudolph Erwig was discovered in Chicago, the Reichsbank attached all property. But the 215 shares of brewery stock could not be found, Erwig saying they had been stolen. Evidence was produced to show that the transfer of stock had been made to his firm through the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. Henry B. Robinson, president of the Merchants' and Savings bank of Kenosha, received the certificates of stock recently from Mrs. Mary Tuerck, who proves to be the wife of Franz Erwig. Mr. Robinson came to Chicago to have the stock transferred from "Edward Bewer & Co." to Mary Tuerck. As soon as the officials in the Illinois Trust and Savings bank examined the certificates they recognized them as the ones alleged by Rudolph Erwig five years ago to have been stolen. Before action could be taken, however, to secure possession of the stock the Kenosha banker had taken it back to Mrs. Tuerck. The present suit is to get possession of the property represented to have been stolen.

If the president will give the cold shoulder to place hunters, looking for soft snaps and positions in the service who come along with endorsements, he will please the country. It is not politics, now, but the question of strict merit alone.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes:—"I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." The Robinson Drug Co.

FOR THE WAR TIMES

Interesting Matter Apropos of the Conflict With Spain.

HOW ONE FEELS UNDER FIRE

Brave Men Sometimes Lose Their Courage—Resembled Perry's Act—No Petroleum Bombs—A Military Head Dress.

A dinner at which the principal point of discussion was "How One Felt in the First Battle," was given last week in Cincinnati by a club, the membership of which includes many veterans of the civil war. Apropos of this fact the Cincinnati Enquirer gives an interview with General Andrew Hickenlooper, which reads in part as follows:

"It is the same in business. There are days when trouble causes the man to look upon undertakings with fear, whereas the very next day he will laugh to scorn such small obstacles, and will step high and be defiant. I don't consider that fear. It is something in the man's condition that leads to change in his mental strength. I remember well that when at the mine explosion at Vicksburg there was a call for soldiers to enter the crater that had been left by the awful blow-up. One young fellow, a lieutenant who had been frequently commended for his bravery and dashing work, showed the greatest evidence of fear when he reached it. His face was pale and his limbs quivered under him. I knew not the cause, but I saw that an indescribable something had taken possession of him, and he was no longer the brave man of the past. He had volunteered, but had overstudied himself. Quietly he was allowed to retreat.

"On another occasion, after we had chased the enemy for some distance, we caught up to them. That night at the council of officers it was decided to move upon the enemy's camp at daybreak. As chief of the artillery, I went over to the headquarters of the branch to notify them of the line of action.

"In my tent I found the commander of my old forces, who had always been a brave soldier and had ever showed himself in front of this artillery, which was considered one of the best in the service. He was very visibly affected, and his face was as pale as death.

"'General,' said he, 'I have a favor to ask of you. I know that you will consider it strange and peculiar, but please let it pass and grant it. I feel that tomorrow I will be killed, as I understand that we are to move upon the enemy. You know my family and situation. Don't think me a coward, but please hold my command back to the third line.'

"I replied: 'I will do better. I will hold your company in reserve.' In the morning, when daylight came, the soldiers advanced upon the enemy's position, only to find that they had fled during the night. Never did I see a change come over a man such as struck my visitor of the night before. Where he had always greeted me enthusiastically, he now passed me by, and became morose and despondent. In less than three months he resigned. Now, as to what had affected him nobody will ever know, but that he was afraid I have not the slightest doubt.

"When Sherman was making his famous march to the sea his rear was continually harassed by rebels, who, however, never gave him a real engagement. The colonel of one of the regiments which was protecting them became very ill. The surgeon in charge had ever been known as a fearless man. He had been in the rebel army, but his sympathy was not with them, and he escaped to the north and joined our forces. One night the rumor came that the enemy was about to assault the rear by early morn. The doctor in question entered the colonel's tent pale as a ghost and announced to the invalid that he knew the rebels would capture the camp, and if they did they would make short work of him. He had therefore concluded to skip. The colonel endeavored to induce him to change his mind, saying that it would leave him without a single friend or protector, but the doctor was unchangeable. Thereupon his patient said: 'If you are bound to leave, hand me my revolvers and let me know whether they are well loaded.' This request was granted, and when the doctor turned them over to the colonel the latter took aim at the physician and said: 'Sit down here and stay with me.' There they remained until morning brought the news that the rebels had passed without paying any attention to the northerners. But the doctor quit the first chance he got.

"The entire history of the war," continued Gen. Hickenlooper, "is full of just such stories. Everything depends upon the conditions of men's minds. I know of wonderful victories that have been gained by green soldiers, whereas if disciplined men had been asked to make the move they would have maneuvered in another line. Not that they were cowards, but that they had become used to the principles of war."

AMERICAN BOY FUND.

A Circular of Interest to Every School Boy of the Belle City.

Superintendent Estabrook, of the Racine Public schools, has received the following circular which is endorsed by consul general Lee, secretary of war Alger and others:

"THE AMERICAN BOY" FUND.

The idea which was originated on February 19, 1898, by W. Rankin Good, a 17-year-old Hughes high school boy, and which the Enquirer published the next day, is to raise a fund by voluntary contribution from the boys and girls of the United States to build a battleship to be named "The American Boy," to replace the ill-fated Maine and represent the patriotism of the youth of our nation, and all persons who favor such a movement are asked to contribute. It is designed as a floating monument of steel to commemorate the heroes of the destroyed vessel, and will also form a protection for the living and will carry and command respect for our flag in every port in the world.

To assist the project in achieving a success that will swell the patriotic heart of every American boy, young or old, and, not least, those of the girls, it is impressed upon each boy or girl who contributes, that they should induce two others to do the same; each new contributor to carry out the same process with two others, and so on until every American boy and girl has learned of our project and been given an opportunity to aid it.

All communications and contributions should be addressed to W. Rankin Good, 841 Everett street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The fund. In sums of $50,000 this is to the fund. In sums of $50,000 this is to be forwarded to the United States treasury. No salaried officers are allowed, expenses being limited to clerical work and incidentals.

Indorsements have been received from Consul General Lee, Secretary of War Alger, Governor Bushnell, Senator Foraker, Congressmen Bromwell, Shattuc, Grosvenor, Norton, Bland, the Chamber of Commerce and Noyes-McCook Post, G. A. R.

The matter will be brought up before the board of education at its next meeting.

Oshkosh Northwestern: Since Dewey took possession of Cavite and raised the American flag, it may be said that the sun never sets on United States territory.

Biliousness

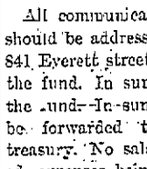
Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LE BRUN'S G & G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

For sale by Robinson Drug Co.



LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel and Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail Genuine sold only by

For sale by Robinson Drug Co.

Is the baby too thin?

Does he increase too slowly in weight?

Are you in constant fear he will be ill?

Then give him more flesh. Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.

Scott's Emulsion is just that food. It will make the baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children take to it as naturally as they do to their milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SENATE TALKS WAR REVENUE

Allison Explains Some of the Features of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The senate took up the war revenue bill.

A resolution asking for information as to the progress of the work on the Nicaragua canal and the financial condition of the canal company was adopted. Allison, of Iowa, then called up the war revenue bill and made a statement of its features.

Allison estimated the bill would, independent of the democratic amendments, produce 150,000,000 annual revenue and that the democratic amendments if adopted would add seventy five millions more.

The house adopted the conference report on the bill authorizing army officers to furnish food and fire arms to Cubans.

Busy Architect.

Architect A. L. Flegel of 220 Fifth St., has just completed the following plans for fine residences, which are now under way of construction: J. Voelkers, res., 28x50 ft., Racine, Wis.; H. Kate, res., 24x44 ft., Racine, Wis.; R. Seiber, res., 32x58 ft., Racine, Wis.; P. Thorson, res., 24x40 ft., Racine, Wis.; A. Erickson, res., 28x46 ft., Racine, Wis.; J. Zens, res., 32x40 ft., Racine, Wis.; S. W. Campbell, res., 35x50 ft., Hudson, Wis.; Dr. A. C. Amundson, res., 33x52 ft., Cambridge, Wis.; C. A. Hart, res., 28x54 ft., Horicon, Wis.; A. C. Julian, res., 28x48 ft., Maiden Rock, Wis.; Dr. E. R. Holladay, res., 28x50 ft, Ellsworth, Wis.; J. M. Carmichael, res., 24x36 ft., Omro, Wis.; E. W. Weisbrod, res., 30x40 ft., Oshkosh, Wis.; C. J. Brewer, res., 26x42 ft, Ellsworth, Wis.; R. Bullamore, flats, 28x60 ft, Kenosha, Wis.; F. H. Hawley, res., 30x40 ft., Beaver Dam, Wis. He has also made many sketches for different parties in the entire state, from which orders by mail are coming in continually.

Spain is without a cabinet. Probably the gentlemen who composed that body thought this was a ripe time to get out from under, lest they might wake up and find themselves a cabinet without a country to govern.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. The Robinson Drug Co.

First publication April 21, 1898.

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fred Hess, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Herman V. Funk, administrator of the estate of said deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, his funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of his receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court at a special term thereof to be held on

Tuesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine in said county; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the "Racine Weekly Journal" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine. And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day for hearing.

Dated April 16th, 1898.

By the Court. E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker, Attorneys. 4t

First publication Feb. 23, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County.—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this court to Wilhelmina Schulz as executrix of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at a regular term thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1898,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1898.

By the Court. E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

5t

(First publication April 7, 1898.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF Racine—In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Christopherson, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Frederick W. Bruce, administrator of the estate of the said Michael Christopherson, deceased, representing among other things, that the personal estate in his hands is insufficient to pay all the debts, funeral expenses and charges of administration of said deceased, and praying for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration:

It is ordered, that said petition and all matters relating thereto be heard before this court at a term to be held in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county of Racine, on Tuesday, the third day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon:

Further ordered, that notice of said petition and of the time and place for a hearing thereon be given to all persons interested by publication of this order at least three successive weeks before the day fixed for said hearing, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine; and that a copy of this order be served personally on all persons interested in the estate of said deceased and residing in this county at least twenty days before such day.

Dated April 4, 1898.

By the Court: E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

4t

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

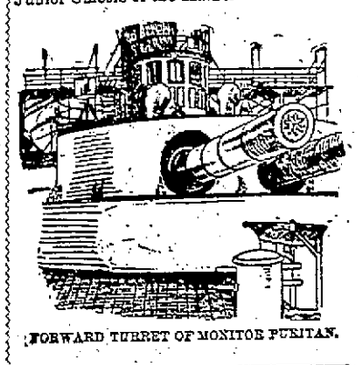
UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Each of these parts as issued (weekly), for one coupon and 10 cts. Cut out the "Naval Series" Coupon, which you will find in this paper, and send it or bring it to us with 10 cents and 2 cents postage for each number ordered, and obtain Portfolios No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Portfolios are now ready and contain the following photographic views, accompained by full descriptive and historical matter.

Battle Ship Maine, with Portraits of Capt. Sigsbee and General Fitzhugh Lee.
Original picture showing Havana Harbor and its fortifications.
Four views of the Interior of the Maine.
Protected Cruiser Philadelphia.
Double turreted Monitor Maintonomah.
Battle Ship Indiana.
The Indiana's 13 inch Gun.
The Ram Katahdin.
Double Turreted Monitor Terror.
Protected Cruiser Columbia.
The Columbia's 8 inch Gun.
Torpedo Boat No. 6.
Armed Cruiser New York.
Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius.
Battle Ship Iowa.

Library Room of the Massachusetts.
Marine Guard of the Columbia.
Engine Room of Indiana.
Apprentices of the New York.
Captain's Reading Room, Newark.
Company in Line of the Brooklyn Reserves.
Apprentices of the Brooklyn ready to "Turn In."
Quarter-deck of the Brooklyn.
The Wooden Cruiser Lancaster.
The Iron Cruiser Alert.
The Protected Cruiser Charleston.
The Gunboat Bennington.
The Gunboat Petrel.
President McKinley and Asst.
Sec'y of State Day.
The Monitor Nahant.

Large Portrait of Captain Sigsbee.
Large Portrait of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee.
Full-page View of the Board of Inquiry in Session on the Lighthouse Tender Macgrave.
Full-page View of the Funeral Procession of the Maine Victims Leaving the City Hall in Havana.
Large Portrait of General Blanco.
Monitor Puritan.
Torpedo-boat Stiletto in New York Harbor.
Protected Cruiser Newark.
Cruiser Marblehead.
Gunboat Machias.
Views of Ship Drill and Exercises.
Cruiser Montgomery.
Protected Cruiser Chicago.
Gunner's Gang of the Maine.
Master-at-arms' Mess of the Maine.
Junior Officers of the Maine.



FORWARD TURRET OF MONITOR PURITAN.

$1 ... THE ... $1

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST.

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness.

But it can always be relied on for fair and honest reports of all political movements.

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It Is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

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Price of Sunday by mail.....$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail.....$8.00 per year

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JOB WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT..... THE JOURNAL

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

TILE DRAINAGE.

As an Aid In Combating Weather Conditions and Securing Even Crops.

The expense of tile drainage is rather appalling to the farmer with no ready money at hand. The Prairie Farmer, however, affirms that, when land needs it, it is the safest investment a hard pushed or a full handed farmer can make. This journal says:

Realizing that we must have crops that would pay us for our labor, we commenced putting down tile. While results have not been as speedy or bountiful as some instances of which we read, still they have been paying and satisfactory. Wheat sown on land previous to tile drainage would come out from freezes looking brown and dead. The favorable days between freezes would hardly suffice to restore its healthy color—such of it as escaped killing.

With tile drained soil it is different. The warm sun of pleasant days is not exhausted as a tonic to recuperate weak plants, but gives its whole strength as warmth to plants that are strong and ready to receive all heat that the sun may give, with the result of looking green and fresh after a freeze, instead of brown and dead. A farmer that has wheat sown on land needing tile is a slave to weather conditions. He is absolutely a creature subject to untoward circumstances and in time concludes that he is unfortunate in his farming.

After trying to grow clover for years on undrained land we can fully appreciate seeing the plants in the spring with the crowns down flat on the surface, the roots being anchored deep in the soil and constantly going deeper in search of plant food that gives such strong growth to the plant above ground.

A clover plant with its crown down on the surface when the warm spring rains come, and the bright sun's rays, is in condition at once to commence growing. No time is lost in trying to get frost lifted roots planted in the soil. When land needing tile does not get it, the crops on part of the field may be good and a failure on the remainder. With the proper amount of tile, the crops can be made even all over the field.

Growing Horse Radish.

Horse radish is grown from small pieces of the root 4 to 8 inches long. For cultivation in the garden, the ground is prepared as for other crops and the pieces of roots are planted in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Mark off the ground and make a small hole with a dibble or planting stick and set so that the upper end is slightly below the surface. Some growers double up their land by setting the horse radish alternately in rows with early cabbage, and the plan succeeds very well, inasmuch as both crops require the same irrigation. The soil should be pressed firmly about the roots, keep the ground free from weeds and cultivate as beans or cabbage. The soil should be rich and in good condition. The horse radish is dug in the fall after other crops have been taken care of. The earth is all shaken from the roots, and these are stored in houses or pits, to be marketed during the winter.—Denver Field and Farm.

A Home Butter Trade.

If one contemplate selling butter to home customers, the first thing is to learn what they require, and then produce it for them, if possible. It is an unsatisfactory as well as an expensive plan to try to bring people around to our way of thinking. My plan is to give them anything they want as long as they pay for it. Before starting out with butter one should get some neat business cards printed. These will at once state the business and give confidence to the prospective purchaser.

One should never offer anything but the best for sale. If, for any reason, he has a poor churning, it should not be taken to regular customers, but rather disposed of elsewhere for what it will bring. One should aim to have the butter uniform in quality, salt, color, etc., and always be prompt in delivering it at the expected time, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent.

Strawberries For Succession.

With most growers it is advantageous to hold the season as long as possible. By selection of varieties, soil, situation and fertilizers, mulching and cultivating we can make our season cover six weeks of profitable picking.

Of the staminates, the Beder Wood is probably the most popular very early variety for the northern states, followed by the Lovett, Beverly, and end with the Parker Earle.

Of the pistillate, Warfield, Haverland, Bubach and Princeton Chief are general purpose market varieties which have a wide range of popularity.

High ground with light soil on a southern slope is the earliest. Nitrogen and spring cultivation will force maturity. Clay soil on a northern slope is the latest; mulching will retard maturity. These points are presented by a correspondent in American Gardening.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Formula of the Kansas station: Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, four pounds.

First, dissolve the copper sulphate. This can be done by hot water or suspending the sulphate within a sack in a bucket of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and if lumpy should be strained through coarse sacking. Pour both together, add enough water to make 50 gallons and stir thoroughly. As a combined insecticide it is often advisable to add paris green.

NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Obtained From Russia and Central Asia For Trial In This Country.

Professor Hansen of South Dakota recently returned from an extended tour through Russia, Siberia and Turkestan in quest of seeds, plants and trees, a part of which will be experimented upon at the Brookings experiment station. Farm, Field and Fireside gives a summary of results reported by Professor Hansen, in which occur the following items:

In central Asia a marked feature of the agriculture was found to be the native alfalfa, which is a distinct subspecies of the common alfalfa and greatly superior to it in extent of root system and capacity for resisting drought and heat.

The muskmelons of Russian Turkestan, Bokhara, Khiva and Transcaucasia were deemed worthy of introduction. Many varieties run from 25 to 35 pounds in weight, are oval in shape, flesh snow white, melting and superior in quality to any American variety.

A large quantity of pits of the choicest varieties of the Vladimar race of cherries of east Russia was obtained from carefully selected fruit. These come practically true to seed, bear fruit of large size and excellent quality and endure 40 degrees F. below zero. These trees, however, are a distinct race of cherry and must be grown from seeds or sprouts in the true Russian fashion, as they are short lived and tender when grafted or budded on the common commercial Mazzard and Mahaleb stocks of the nurseries.

The Russian method of absolutely preventing the root killing of apple trees on hardy stocks was carefully studied and seeds obtained for trial. This method will no doubt prove a great boon to a large part of our northwestern prairie states, where root killing is the main obstacle to successful apple tree culture.

Select seed of Russian red clover was also obtained for limited trial, as Russian experimenters have found their native clover to be hardier than that commonly grown in America.

Seeds of plants used in Russian forestry experiments to bind the sand dunes, or moving sands, of the deserts of southeast Russia and Turkestan were obtained.

Applying Lime to the Land.

The lime always mentioned as that used for application to the land is the ordinary lime used by builders in its fresh condition, but to procure it in barrels is a costly way. If there is a limekiln nearby, the refuse lime to be there procured is much cheaper than that of the first quality used by the masons, and is equally good for the land. While the fresh caustic lime, too, is really the best for its chemical effects on the organic matter in the soil, yet that partly air slaked is still of great use for its effect on the soil in other ways. It requires a long time entirely to carbonate fresh lime, and even after that has been completed the carbonate has its valuable uses on the land. It has been shown that the use of one barrel of lime on one acre or even on more than one has been distinctly useful. A barrel of lime when dry air slaked will swell to five bushels from three, and thus may be easily sown over one acre of land. But as 40 bushels of fresh stone lime at 10 cents a bushel have been commonly used to the acre with manifest advantage, it may easily be that an equivalent in money value may be useful and profitable in this instance, although less in quantity. Three barrels carefully dry air slaked by exposing it to one shower or a few days' damp air under a shed will make a quantity not any less than is often applied to the soil in common practice. The Rhode Island station recently tested the effects of as small a quantity as this, with very satisfactory results.

To its advice given in the foregoing The Country Gentleman adds a caution as to the effects of lime on the potato crop: "Why it is so is perhaps at present inexplicable, but we have known it to be the case as far back as 30 years, when using lime in large quantities at the beginning of every rotation, that the application of lime to the potato crop has the effect of seriously impairing the cooking quality of the tubers, although it produces a conspicuous increase in the growth of tops. This may be explained by these figures—1,000 pounds of potato vines, green, contain 5½ pounds of lime and the tubers have only one-third of one ounce of lime in the 1,000 pounds.

Automatic Mixture of Oil and Water.

Machines for automatically mixing kerosene and water are coming into use, objectionable features of the earlier constructed apparatus having been done away with. According to a bulletin of the department of agriculture, there are machines now on the market with which the oil and water can be sprayed with uniform regularity as to percentages of the ingredients. Mr. Gould of the Cornell station does not hesitate to recommend an automatic mixture of one part kerosene to four parts water, which he has determined will not injure foliage of Cornus and Pyrus in June and July at Ithaca, N. Y. In the same way Professor Starnes of Georgia advocates the use of the automatic mixture one part kerosene to 15 parts water.

Potatoes In Colorado.

Potatoes are usually planted after plowing under alfalfa. Two crops can then be successfully produced. Some farmers raise the two crops in succession, while others raise a wheat crop between. The former is the better way, as the land is usually too rich for the wheat if only one potato crop is raised. Besides, it often happens that the raising of one potato crop does not entirely kill the alfalfa, in which case it comes up in the wheat next year and smothers it, making it difficult to harvest. Usually the second crop of potatoes is the better.—Irrigation Review.

QUEENLESS COLONIES.

Two Plans For Uniting a Queenless Colony With One Having a Queen.

If the colonies are weak or the owner does not desire increase, the best thing to do is to unite queenless colonies with those having queens.

G. M. Doolittle gives the foregoing answer in American Bee Journal to the question, "What to do with queenless colonies in spring," and he further presents two plans for uniting colonies with weaker ones having queens:

The first plan I would use is this: Select a time just after the bees have had a flight and become quiet, if the weather is cool, or wait till near evening if the weather is warm, and then carry the colony having the queen to the stand of the queenless one and shake the bees from the latter off their combs and from their hive in front of the hive having the queen now on their own stand. Previous to shaking the queenless bees off their combs blow some smoke in at the entrance of the one having the queen till they set up a loud humming, which shows that the guards are conquered, when the hum will be interpreted as a call by the queenless bees, which will run in immediately, and no fighting will result. After dark take the now united colony to the stand formerly occupied by the one having the queen and remove the hive and all pertaining to it from where the queenless colony stood, and no bees of any amount will return to be lost.

The other plan is this, and often works nearly or quite as well as the first: Crowd the bees having the queen upon as few combs as possible with a division board, having a half inch hole near the center of the same. Having previously taken the most of the combs away from the queenless colony preparatory to uniting, set the remaining combs with the adhering bees in the space on the opposite side of the division board, closing the hive. Have the entrance open only on the side occupied with the colony having the queen, and the bees will unite of their own accord in a short time, as they will open up communication through the hole in the division board soon after the queenless bees are placed in the hive. Use the same precaution about removing the hive, stand, etc., from the situation occupied by the queenless colony, and the work is done.

Trade Values of Fertilizer Ingredients.

For the benefit of farmers who are studying the fertilizer question the New Hampshire college station furnishes the following table of trade values of fertilizing ingredients in raw materials and chemicals:

	Cents per pound.
Nitrogen in ammonia salts	18.5
Nitrogen in nitrates	14
Nitrogen in dry and fine ground fish, meat and blood and in high grade mixed fertilizers	14
Nitrogen in cottonseed meal, linseed meal and castor pomace	12
Nitrogen in fine ground bone and tankage	13.5
Nitrogen in medium ground bone and tankage	11
Nitrogen in coarse bone and tankage	8
Phosphoric acid soluble in water	5.5
Phosphoric acid soluble in ammonium citrate (reverted)	5
Phosphoric acid in fine ground bone and tankage	5
Phosphoric acid in medium ground bone and tankage	4
Phosphoric acid in coarse bone and tankage	2.5
Phosphoric acid in fine ground fish, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, castor pomace and wood ashes	5
Phosphoric acid insoluble in mixed fertilizers	2
Potash as sulphate free from chlorides and in wood ashes	5
Potash as muriate	4.5

The above values are based on the wholesale market prices for the materials when sold in large lots at the principal trade centers in New England.

Sorghum as a Forage Plant.

In relating his experience with sorghum as a forage plant Waldo F. Brown says in Prairie Farmer: For five years I have grown this plant for summer feeding of cattle, and in 1897 I grew several tons of it for winter feeding. I have never found anything that would produce so much feed to the acre or that I consider as valuable for stock. No other useful plant of which I have any knowledge will endure drought so well and make a profitable crop in a dry season. I have grown at the rate of 16 tons (green) to the acre when no rain fell after it was six inches high until it matured and have proved that 15 head of cattle can be fed two months on the product of a single acre.

When grown for summer feeding, we seed at the rate of from four to five pecks per acre, drilling it in with the wheat drill, using all of the hoes, and sowing from the 15th of May to 1st of July on a clean, thoroughly mellow seed bed. When grown to be cured for winter, more seed should be used—probably about two bushels per acre will be best.

News and Notes.

According to the report of the United States department of agriculture, the basic belt of the sugar beet industry may be regarded as included between the limits of the isotherms of 71 and 69 degrees, the best results being obtained within or north of this belt.

Many western and southern farmers regard grinding cob and corn together for feed as unprofitable, but in New England it is a common practice.

Currants like shade and moist rich soil.

Wireworms are the larvæ of the black snap beetle. For exterminating them frequent plowing and harrowing is the usual course.

Somebody says that putting the dry outside peel of onion into the nest of sitting hens makes it disagreeable for hen lice.

A record of the location of underground drains on the farm often comes handy.

An extra pinch of nitrate of soda to each hill just after watermelon plants have appeared gives them a good "send off" and puts them rapidly beyond the reach of damage by insects.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth St. Full line of pansy plants, garden seeds, and groceries at rock bottom prices.

S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries, 1315 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad. and get 5c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.

C. SLOT, 1403 WASHINGTON Ave. Try the Sleepy Eye Flour—none better made.

WM. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. F. BLYTHE, 1400 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy Eye flour, and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction, General Merchandise.

C. JACKEY, 600 High St. Try a sack of our Success flour. It always gives satisfaction; none better. Groceries as usual, at extremely low prices. Give us a call.

G. A. RICKEMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. Watch their ad. and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 407 Sixth street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

HANSON-MOGENSEN CO., 1024 State St. We don't favor war, but we want you to try our flour, "Best on Record." It is true to its name. Groceries at bed rock prices. Remember the place. We can save you money.

SCHILLING STORE CO., 1200-1202 Douglas avenue. Full line of garden and field seeds; also full line of oils, paints, brushes at bed rock prices. Call and see us.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. P. WIGLEY—Flour, Feed Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone 232. College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID DAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 568 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

Spectacles and eye glasses scientifically adjusted by Dr. Cathcart, expert optician, at C. R. UNDERWOOD'S, Jewelery store, 418 Main St., Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

COEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

HAGMAN'S LAUNDRY AND CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 412 Main St. Branch office, 1356 Washington Ave. formerly Junction Laundry.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "ad" in Racine merchants' bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

HARNESS.

For your new spring harness, go to the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth St., where you can get it cheaper, because better, than anywhere else. Established 1855.

A. LOBBELL.—I fill orders at same prices as last year, except rise in stock. Come in and see me.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, 314 Sixth St., electric supplies at cost, of every description. Call and see me. Must be sold.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER.—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen. Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State St.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT have special sales every Friday. Be on hand for bargains. Carpets, shades and lace curtains are house-cleaning items. See their line.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS. stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State St.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLESON.—Fresh oysters received daily direct from Baltimore. We cure all our own hams and bacon; also render our own lard. All kinds of fresh sausage a specialty. Prices reasonable.

J. H. ALBERTSON, 1510 State St., meat market. Special prices on beef roasts. We kill our own beef and put up our own smoked meats and give special prices on lard.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try 'im.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS. DUE, 1318 Washington Ave. Bargains in Men's genuine Vice Kid shoes, former price $2.00, now $1.50, together with many bargains equally good.

P. STILE, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

GEO. KAISER, 1407 Douglas Ave., boots and shoes, latest styles at the lowest prices, and new shoes made to order. Repairing a specialty. Give us a call. We can please you.

T. NELSON, 1007 State St. His line of fine spring shoes R 2 XLNT 4 U 2 E without when prices are considered. Try him on neat repairing.

WELFL & KRAYNIK have the right shoes at the right prices. Call and you will wonder how they can sell the best shoes on earth for so little money.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received, 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

W. R. KIRKBY,
Druggist,
Agent for Thompson's Ice Cream.

GIESELER & LOOHNER,
Pharmacy,
620 State St.
Headquarters for Soda Mint chewing gum. Letters G, D and W found in assortment.

Bed bugs, moths, and all other insects are instantly killed and completely exterminated by "Bugs in your Beds," (B. B.) For sale at The Robinson Drug Co. 15c per bottle.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 300 Main St., and 603 Sixth St. The only place to buy the genuine Dr. Mink's Cough Syrup. 25c and 50c.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and Reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State St., has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFE, M & SON are selling crockery, glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main St.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, Wall Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main St.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and spring overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the No. 228 Main street.

F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Full line of spring suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city. Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.

J. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Ave.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 804½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

A. FIELD, Merchant Tailor, Racine's leading and popular tailor. Strictly first class and up-to-date. Satisfaction guaranteed. Main St.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready-made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth St.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their spring line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time, See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE CO., 1335 Washington Ave. The place to buy your cheap rubber hose, lawn mowers and garden tools.

MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State St., can now show you the best blue flame oil stove, with or without wick, in the city. The most perfect goods in our line always to be found here.

Gasoline stoves at the very lowest prices; we also handle the Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove. JACOB MOHR, 315 Sixth St.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1026 State St., is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low prices is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth St., will save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and matts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equalled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO.—For the latest in photography. Bas relief a specialty. All kinds of pictures for all kinds of people. Cor. State and Main Sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. CROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth St.

J. M. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yards east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon. 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE BESWICK RESIDENCE 1127 MAIN STREET.
R. M. BOYD, AGT., BAKER BLOCK.

MONEY TO LOAN,
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
423 MAIN ST.

INSURANCE.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St., Interest at 3 per cent. if left three months. Savings department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

C. KANNANBERG'S hotel and restaurant, 231 Main street, where you can get a good square meal or anything to suit the appetite, such as wines, liquors, beer and cigars.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

MRS. A. GOETZ, Restaurant and Confectionery.—Best meal in the city for 25 and 35 cents. Oysters served in all styles. 505 Monument Square.

15 and 25 cent meals served at MAYER'S RESTAURANT, 428 Main St. Oysters served in any style desired. The best meal in the city for the money.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main St. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up to date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Union-made cigars at HOTEL WAGNER. Table board, $4.00 per week; per month, $17.00; meal tickets, 21 meals, $5.00; single meals, 35 cents; hotel rates, $1.00 to $1.25 per day. Fred Derricks.

HOTEL MOHR—C. J. Mohr & Son, proprietors, 1027-1029 State St. Best $1.00 and $1.25 house in the state. Modern conveniences. First class in every respect. Steam heat and bath room.

PLUMBERS.

HARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin St.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work, and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main St.

F. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth St. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in angel food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

O. B. SCHULZ, 232 Main St. Fresh baking for breakfast and supper. Excellent Boston brown bread, lady fingers and jelly rolls a specialty.

C. CHRISTIANSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State St.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & TOORNEY—'98 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prepare for a position and you will get it. If you are not prepared, how can you get it? 25 young men and women have been assisted into business positions in the past few months by the E. L. Casterton Commercial College. It will assist you, if you prepare. Begins now! Call on or write E. L. Casterton, Ph. D., Prin., 424-26 Main St.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for yours pillows, comforters and springs. 703 Sixth St.

Remember, we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

STECHER, WEBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, pres.; C. E. Eddy, treas., and W. H. Laing, sec'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Erny Bros. & Anderson, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FOXES LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.
328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

F. W. STARBUCK, President

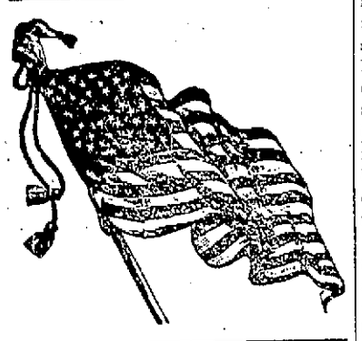
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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.



CUBA.

Cuba is a live American question and was so declared by Hon. Edward Everett fifty years ago. During this interval Cuba has seen a number of rebellions, not one of which ever assumed the prominence of the present one. More than one statesman has recommended the acquisition of Cuba, but some way the idea has never taken root. If we had done what perhaps we should have done years ago, it would have been an act of great mercy. Possession of this fair island would have brought an increased wealth to this country and the island would have prospered as it never could under the rule of the Spaniard.

It was an American question half a century ago, and at the closing of the century American statesmanship and American patriotism has made it an American question of the fullest import. Cuba is not for ourselves, however, and this feature was not mentioned by such eminent men as Edward Everett. His conception of this question was that Cuba should be American soil, but the conception of the present day is that the intolerable and cruel rule of Spain on that island shall cease forever, and as especially emphasized in the resolution of congress, we disclaim any idea of acquiring Cuba for the purpose of aggrandizement, but that Cubans must rule Cuba.

There may be those who like Flanniган of Texas, who will arise to ask what we are here for. But the answer to this question is that the United States is here for the purpose of ending the most intolerable, bloody, tyrannical and merciless government ever administered a people by a so-called christian power. The christianity of Spain is as attenuated as are the humorous points of a swarm of the so-called humorous paragraphers now hired at large salaries. The United States is here for a purpose and that a christian, benevolent and most humane purpose, to restore order, to put an end to savagery and to compel the blood hounds of Spain to forever withdraw and keep off the island of Cuba.

If the Cubans are unable to govern themselves after our having given them the control of their own territory, that is their own lookout. If they can't keep order and get to murdering each other, it certainly will naturally devolve upon us to keep order. We can do nothing less, since we have undertaken to give peace and prosperity to the Cubans. In such a case, it may be that the orderly sequence of events will compel the United States to take unto itself Cuba and keep it.

IN WAR AND YET IN PEACE.

The American people have an admirable habit of not permitting their excitement over national affairs interfering with their business. It is true that a state of war may interfere with some few avocations, but the great mass of the business of the country will proceed just the same. The people have the utmost confidence in their government and are not in the least afraid, and while supporting it with all the strength they can command, pursue the even tenor of their ways in peace and quietness. It is not in the least likely or possible that a state of war will entail any embargo upon business conditions. Nothing whatever is interfered with by the government, and the railroads, steamer transportation lines, the telegraphs, the great marts of trade in the cities, all pursue their accustomed avocations without restraint.

Thousands of troops have already been moved by the railroads, but no one has heard of the slightest interference with passenger travel. Not a single train has been molested, not a solitary passenger delayed a moment. Not a pound of freight has been delayed a moment, and not the least delay of a telegram. These conditions will continue no matter the excitement of war or the changes a condition of war might necessitate. The people will buy and sell. The farmers will continue to raise their crop and when harvested the transportation lines will hasten it along to the points of destination.

The great boards of trade scattered throughout the country will calmly go along just the same as of yore and speculate legitimately and illegitimately in the products of the land. Stocks and bonds will be bought and sold and the general lines of marketable products will take their chances in the wholesome law of supply and demand. Let us remain calm under the stress of the excitement of war. There is no need for any fears. While our brave soldiers and sailors are on the sea and land conducting the military operations, the people at home will pursue their appointed paths.

PREDICTING A SHORT WAR.

There are those who do not believe that the war is going to be long lived and that the crisis will be passed in a short period. It has been stated that the first great victory would be the signal for the beginning of efforts of the powers to terminate the war. This expected victory has occurred in the magnificent results in the Philippines achieved by Commodore Dewey, but there are no signals of distress yet sent up by Europe, unless it be Spain, where the situation is such that a revolution is upon them. But the interference of Europe inview of our splendid triumph, which has notified all concerned that our navy is fully and in every way equal to that of any other nation man for man, will not be to our injury, rather the pressure will be to compel Spain to take a tumble and give up Cuba.

Another fact that will tend to early terminate the war is the knowledge that our government is arming the insurgent forces in Cuba, with not only provisions but the improved fire arms and munitions of war. This will enable the Cuban patriots to make hot war upon the Spanish forces on their island and combined with our blockade, will be of itself sufficient to end the scene as far as Cuba is concerned. With the forced loss of Cuba it is doubtful if Spain would contest further. The phantom of Spanish honor will have been saved, and it may be that the surrender of Manila may be regarded as sufficient for that purpose.

In all this there must be considered the destruction of the Maine and while Cuba will be handed over to the Cuban people to make the best of it and to form a government of their own, the United States can hardly declare the incident closed unless Spain consents to paying a suitable and proper indemnity of our heavy expenses and the destruction of the Maine.

But in any event while we have promised to turn over Cuba to the Cuban people, we have not promised anything further. There is no reason why we should not retain the entire Philippines. This is in addition to a money indemnity to recoup us for the loss of the Maine, and for our expenses incurred.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

It is none too early for Racine to make a start in celebrating the Fourth of July this year as it has never been celebrated before. When Racine undertakes a thing it is always done well and as it should be, and if Racine undertakes to get up a big patriotic celebration this Fourth, it is to be a hummer.

The war may and may not be ended by that time. Things may be fairly getting interesting, or diplomacy may be winding it up. But this makes no difference. The entire nation is aroused as it has not been since Fort Sumper was fired on and from town to town, city to city and hamlet to hamlet, the patriotic fires are burning brightly and every American is thrilled with the intensity of love of country. The beacon fires of patriotism light up an entire nation, and from north to south and from east to west the American Eagle perches over a thoroughly united and glorious country. There is no dissent anywhere and all over this broad land of freedom the American banner flies over a people filled with a magnificent courage and determination that a righteous cause shall triumph and that the principles for which we have gone to war shall triumph.

Let us have a Fourth of July celebration this year that shall be a big one. The entire city must take part and surely there are those among us who the ready and willing to undertake the arduous and a generally thankless part of doing the preliminary work. Let the work begin now, it is none too soon. Milwaukee is going to have a big time with its carnival, and surely Racine can have just as glorious a time and grand patriotic pageant of its citizens and a display of its industries on the Fourth of all the days in the American calendar.

Let it be understood that Racine on the coming Fourth is to have the Fourth of July celebration of its existence as a city. Let it be understood that this Fourth of July pageant is to surpass every one that has proceeded it and let the job be unconfined so far as is consistent with the nation being at war and many of Racine's sons on the tented field.

One measure that has passed the house aside from the war measures will secure attention from labor circles and corporations of a public nature. This measure provides for the arbitration of labor disputes between employes and certain kinds of common carriers which had received the endorsements of prominent labor organizations.

Congress should not adjourn before providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

GOOD ROADS MAKING PROGRESS.

New York has enacted a good roads measure that ought to result in good roads. It has been sought to place the burden in a manner that it shall not fall upon those least able to bear all the burden, but the cost is distributed equally. It is figured that the cities which now pay 88 per cent of the state expenses, will bear about that proportion in the betterment of the roads. Under the provisions of the new measure, says the New York Tribune, the amount expended for highway improvement in any year will be strictly limited by the state appropriation, and that will be annually determined by the legislature. This year with an appropriation or $50,000, the state tax will amount to 1 cent per $1,000 of assessed valuation, or 2½ cents on the average $2,500 farm. If in some future year the appropriation should be $500,000, which is twice as much as the most advanced advocate of good roads hope for, the state tax would be 25 cents on the average $2,500 farm. As for county and town taxes, there can be no county tax except in counties where improvements are made, and no town tax except in towns in which an improved road lies. Moreover, the supervisors must first apply for a survey and estimate, and then, with the basis for a safe calculation of cost and benefits in their possession, vote again upon the proposition. The whole process conduces to care and prudence, and at the worst any community which is dissatisfied can reverse its policy at the next local election. Excepting in respect to the state tax, of which the city bears an overwhelming proportion, this is esentially a home-rule measure.

Practical operations can be conducted only on a small scale this year, and this is entirely in accordance with the wishes of those who have been most active in the cause of highway improvement. They are convinced, however, that they will succeed in making an effective demonstration of the truth which heretofore they have been able only to proclaim.

Wisconsin will, too, have in the fullness of time a good roads measure. But any such bill to meet with the approval of the people must be constructed in fairness to all citizens. The good road is not alone for the farmer along whose frontage the road will pass, but for others as well. The state at large must bear its just share, and the county as well as municipality, bear their just proportions. It seems to be clear that no special assessment project can have any share in the building of good roads, it must be by a distributive tax that the burden be equaly and fairly distributed.

Gov. Leady of Kansas is showing his Populist ideas in cripping the state militia. He has attempted to compel the boys to give up their arms and equipments to the state quartermaster, with the view to make it impossible to comply with the president's order. His idea is to make it necessary to raise the number required from Kansas by ordinary enlistments, which will take more time, with the result these men will naturally be far inferior to the regular militia. He dare not refuse to comply with the presidential order, but takes this course to throw discredit upon the militia and humiliate the brave boys, incidently discrediting Kansas before the country. If the war departent should call this man down it would serve him right.

It has been said that the credit of bringing on this war has belonged to the Oshkosh Times, but the Wampun Times says the credit is really due to the New York World. Here is a difference of opinion. There are quite a number of people who have been convinced all along that the war was brought on more through the magnificent efforts of the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Evening Journal than all other contributing elements. These papers were plying shot and shell as well as torpedoes long before Admiral Dewey had been enabled to get in his work at Manila.

A cable dispatch not long ago said that the Spanish-American troubles were regarded in the light of a comedy by Europe, but in view of late events, it may be asked where the comedy lies.

The American consuls had a hard time getting out of Spain. The attacks by large mobs and violence shown towards the departing Americans illustrates the Spanish honor to a nicety.



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Engineer F. W. McCoy, formerly of 1323 Broadway, Council Bluffs, but now residing at 3411 Humboldt St., Denver, writes that he "suffered for years from constipation, causing sick, nervous and bilious headaches and was fully restored to health by Dr. Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills. I heartily recommend Dr. Miles' Remedies."

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Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

WILL NOT BE A LONG WAR.

It is not going to be a long war, and this seems to be the general belief of those posted. The energetic preparations made by our government during the months preceding the final outbreak will be a most potent factor in the contest. Again American ingenuity and the superiority of our officers and crews aboard our war ships will be another factor in determining of the result. There is no such discipline aboard the Spanish vessels, unless it be the merciless discipline of tyranny over ignorance, which doesn't count in endurance and efficiency where most needed.

On our part our splendid navy will accomplish wonders if permitted full sway by the powers that be and are not held back. War is war and must be pushed to the bitter end. We have the men and we have the navy and the government has ample supplies of money, without which not much can be accompplished. War pushers mean victory getters.

Postal savings banks conducted by the government is being favored by quite a number of papers, who think the present time is auspicious to inaugurate the new departure. There are certainly large amounts of money held by the people that is not deposited in the banks, and with these government postal banks millions of dollars would be deposited without in the least interfering with our banking interests. The government would thus obtain the use of immense sums at a very low rate of interest, though naturally if the system is to be a success, all deposits must be payable on demand.

The denunciations of the Democratic-Populists in the house against the half dozen Democrats who saw fit to support the government in its task of providing funds for the carrying on of the war, is not only without reason, but give the lie to their vaunted boast that in this emergency there were to be no political parties, nothing but Americans. If what the Bailey gang says is true, that this is really a Democratic war and that they, the Democrats, forced the Republicans into this business, why is it then that they do not conform their actions to their words.

The St. James Gazette of London owned by a once millionaire American, is showing its animosity towards the United States by stigmatizing our soldiers as mobs of men with muskets. This paper says neither Spain nor the United States is prepared for war and that they are no more at war than would be the squabblings of a couple of South American countries. Perhaps Manila may lead this American renegade to order his editor to change the tenor of his remarks.

Events now prove it was a mistake on the part of certain Republicans to ally themselves against the administration in its desire to accomplish the annexation of Hawaii. We terribly need these islands just now, as we have nothing but a coaling station at Samoa in all the vast expanse of the great Pacific. It is not of much use for us to talk of a powerful navy with no coaling stations anywhere on the earth's surface outside our own soil.

It is pleasant to note that the first intelligence given out as to the attitude of Russia being unfriendly to this country is an error. Late advices show a very friendly feeling towards us on the part of the press and people, undoubtedly reflected by the government's course. On the same lines, however, is the report that the attitude of Germany enables the Spaniards to obtain from that country munitions of war and other contraband supplies. But we are assured the emperor personally is friendly to us.

The new army bill increases the pay of private soldiers from $13 to $15.60 per month, with an increase in proportion to the non-commissioned officers.

GAMBLING AND SCIENCE.

Moralists may now discuss upon what consideration are the gifts to science by the Prince of Monaco to be received by the world. This prince of the gambling mart of Monte Carlo has been devoting a good portion of his revenues derived from gambling explorations of the bed of the North Atlantic ocean, and such has been his success that he is announced to be now building a steamship for the special purpose of continuing the work upon a broader and more extended basis.

Whatever the moralists may say, there is no question that science will give him all due credit. His lecture before the Royal Geographical society of London was well received, and doubtless the Prince of Monaco received sufficient encouragement to continue in his work of utilizing a part of the earnings from credulous people who try their luck in his dominions at his gambling tables.

While the Spaniards taken prisoners by Admiral Sampson's fleet are living on the fat of the land at Key West, the Americans in Cavite who have treated their Spanish prisoners magnanimously have been given a specimen of true Spanish treachery. The Spaniards, led by priests and sisters, attempted to repay the generosity of Americans by leading them into a mined channel, there to have them meet death. The reports do not give the details of this awful treachery, but it appears that the Americans were too wary for their Spanish prisoners and the Americans will doubtless hereafter be a little less generous in their treatment of these ingrates.

Submarine vessels must be regarded as a success since the government has accepted the submarine torpedo boat known as the Holland. It is but a step in practical submarine boats from the class such as the Holland to much larger ones and those fitted out for carrying passengers and freights. If any one class of vessel can be built so as to travel under the surface, there can be no difficulty in science triumphing over size and enabling much larger ones to also travel under water. It is not unlikely that the day will soon come when submarine boats plying regular trades will be as numerous and as safe as those floating on the surface.

The Populists are mixed up as to the income tax that was declared unconsititutional. The Republican party had nothing to do with that. The United States supreme court declared the law as in conflict with the federal constitution, the court's opinion being handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, a Democrat, and the dissenting opinion was given by Justice Harlan, who is a Republican in politics.

There is a good deal of talk of the Second Spanish fleet at Cadiz going to Manila, to make things interesting for Dewey. It is probably all talk, but Dewey's men have had considerable practice and the new admiral may find that a few more Spanish ships at the bottom of the bay will aid in maintaining the blockade.

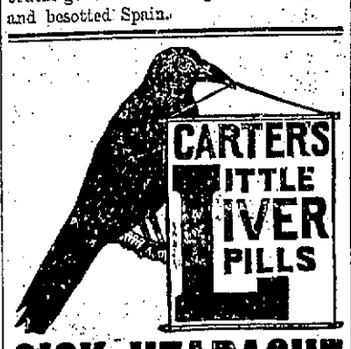
It is not likely that the federal constitution will be amended so as to provide for an income tax. There are other needed amendments that are more important, such for instance, as the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, uniform marriage and divorce laws, and civil and criminal codes.

The Pacific coast seems to be making another effort to drive out the Chinese and Japs from working in the orchards and in canneries. But so long as the leaks are permitted, by means of which hundreds of Chinese and Japs reach our country every week and month, these efforts will be largely neutralized.

The yellow journals continue to publish the fullest and most reliable information regarding the location of our troops and naval vessels. A table printed the other day gave the exact location of every United States war vessel afloat. If this is not aid and comfort to the enemy, what it is?

There are hopes that Havana harbor which saw the destruction of the Maine by Spaniards, will yet see the destruction of Morro castle. There is no doubt but that our fleet will take particular delight in doing this if the powers that be will kindly permit it.

Of the 500,000 people residing on the island of Porto Rico but 97,000 are able to read and write. No wonder the inhabitants of Cuba, the Philippines and of Porto Rico have submitted so long to the brutal government of ignorant, bigoted and besotted Spain.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The theatrical company started on the road by agitators of free silver, known as the Curse of Gold company, has not met with that thrilling success so confidently expected. The people do not believe in the curse of gold business, and the result has been that the oppressors have appeared in a new guise, being the local constables, attempting to collect from the company the bills incurred by them. Educating the people by means of the atrical companies and special plays seems to be a failure.

The great fears of the Populists and Democrats that the present war might lead to some increase in the regular army have been allayed. But there are still some heartburnings over the fact that after all, the army bill which provided for the three battalion formation, left things so that at the end of the war, twenty-five majors made necessary will be retained. Thus the army will be increased by twenty-five majors. This is truly terrible.

Coal is decidely contraband of war, as all the leading nations so decide. But in order that this point should be understood it is sufficient to say that countries at war may enter a neutral port and secure sufficient coal to carry them to the nearest port. But if the coal combine can have their way and increase the price of coal to the consumers to the pitch they would desire, it will be decidedly contraband of war to many worthy people next winter.

Judge Gough at Chippewa Falls has made himself conspicuous by his coarse attacks upon President McKinley in his paper the Catholic Sentinel. These articles have not only been offensive but they have been unpatriotic. The Judge should remember this is the United States and not Spain. Let him move over there if he doesn't like our institution and the way we do things.

The contrast between the peaceable and orderly character of the people of this country and Spain is well characterized in the behavior of the two peoples in time of war. While Spain finds it imperatively necessary to declare martial law, the United States goes along about its business as usual and the only crowds visible are those around the bulletin boards anxious for news.

The postoffice department has made its preparations to extend our postal service over Cuban soil as fast as recovered from the grasp of Spain. Let us hope this service will be continued right along when the war is over. There are no flies on our postoffice officials. It will also extend to the Philippines.

Little Greece manifests its gratitude for American aid extended years ago in behalf of its independence from Turkish tyranny by offering 2,000 men to fight in our ranks. We do not need them, however, but are much obliged, just the same.

Oregon which has a contract with a school book trust, pays 30 to 40 per cent. more for its school books than any other state in the country. This text book trust is endeavoring to get its tendrils, devil-fish like, around other state and may succeed unless the state authorities drive them away.

The Spanish commander at Manila says the trouble out there was that their shells did not explode. This is the first intimation that the Spaniards threw any shells. Judging from the result they must have been egg shells.

The report of treacherous actions on the part of Spaniards enjoying Dewey's hospitality, has led to the suggestion that Gen. Miles' remark that the only kind of a good Indian is a dead Indian, might with equal propriety be applied to the Spaniard.

Canadian postal banks are increasing their deposits. Perhaps if we had these postal banks there would be lots of spare change that otherwise would never see a bank, deposited in these government institutions.

The fusion fraud between Populists and Democrats may as well be discontinued. People perfectly understand both parties mean the same thing and these parties may as well be married permanently.

One effect of the war will be the greatly lessened numbers of wealthy Americans visiting Europe this coming summer. Another consequent effect will be the saving of the millions necessary for this purpose.

Spain will hardly find it safe to adopt the newly invented aluminium tent pole, because, as the Globe Democrat says, they might find too great a temptation to coin the poles into pesetas.

Already a number of citizens of Manila are trying to get naturalized as American citizens. Well, let them declare their intentions and in due time we will take them in.

The International convention of teachers of the blind is to be held at Berlin on July 25. Our government has received a formal invitation to send delegates which will likely be accepted.

If reports of the Spanish fleets continue to come in it may be necessary to build an addition to the Atlantic to prevent them getting beached and to give them room to turn around.

Despite the fact that Sampson is scouring the seas with a powerful glass, he doesn't seem to see anything carrying the red and yellow bars to shoot at.

MRS. PETERSON'S STORY.

I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb.

The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.



I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me.—MRS. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa.

Such has been the remarkable advance of late years in formidable engines of war and iron clad naval vessels and protected crusiers, and so few opportunities afforded to ascertain their real effectiveness in time of war, that our government has been beseiged with applications from foreign governments to permit authorized representatives of theirs on board our vessels to watch the naval battles.

The world moves round and possibly some of these nations which have been so afflicted with sympathy for a corrupt and besotted old world monarchy, deep stained with merciless persecutions of people trying to escape from their red-handed methods of suppressing freedom, will later on wish they had shown better sense.

So Blanco has concocted a strategatic plan for the invasion and consequent conquering of Florida. The next thing however, will be to carry it into execution, in the course of which he will, perhaps, meet with obstacles. But let Blanco move that we may get a move on to Havana.

The loss of five American marines at Cardenas, and one on the New York at Porto Rico marks the first shedding of American blood. The attack on Cardenas without ample protection was rather a risky piece of work on the part of the American commanders, and it is fortunate the loss was not more serious.

If the Spanish fleet should come up Lake Michigan and get into Racine harbor—well, it might go hard with Racine, but we would have the fleet: it would never get back through the mud.

Four Spanish ministers have stepped out of the cabinet. Now if the Spanish squadron would only step out it would suit Sampson better.

Every citizen of Spain who remains in this country is as absolutely safe as any American citizen. But can this be said of any American citizen who might happen to stay in Spain.

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KILL 400 SPANIARDS

In a Sharp Engagement With the Blockading Fleet Off Cienfugos.

THE FIGHT OFF CIENFUGOS

American Seamen Cut Cable From Havana to Santiago de Cuba.

MEN IN BOATS WERE ATTACKED

Spaniards Concealed on Shore Open Fire on Men Who Were Cutting the Cable—Marblehead and Nashville Use Their Heaviest Guns, Demolishing Forts—One American Killed and Six Seriously Wounded—Spanish Loss Very Heavy.

KEY WEST, May 14.—An engagement occurred off Cienfuegos Wednesday between the Marblehead, Nashville and an auxiliary gunboat and several thousand Spanish troops. One seaman of the Marblehead was killed, six severely wounded and a number slightly wounded. Three of the wounded Americans are likely to die. Many Spaniards were killed and wounded. The wounded Americans were brought here this morning.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, May 14.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom steamed into the harbor of Cienfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This task was accomplished, but after a terrific fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks. One man, a seaman named Regan, of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats and six were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board ship received minor wounds. It is believed several of the wounded brought to Key West this morning on the Windom cannot recover.

The killed: Regan, seaman, Marblehead.

Badly wounded: John Davis, John J. Doran, Earnest Suntzeanickle, Herman W. Koshneister, Harry Hendrickson, Henry Boltz.

Soon after the arrival of the warships off the coast of Cienfuegos, four boats were launched, and proceeded in shore for the purpose of grappling for the cable in order to cut it. The warships lay a thousand yards off the harbor. It was observed the Spanish troops had assembled ashore, but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a masked battery and that the outer lighthouse far out on the neck of land had been transformed into a formidable fort.

The small boats proceeded cautiously and for more than an hour worked unmolested on the cable. Suddenly just as the work was about completed, the shore battery fired a shell at the boats followed by others, and the Spanish infantry opened fire with rifles. Then like a flash the Marblehead sent a shell inland followed by a perfect shower of shot. The Nashville quickly followed and the little Windom cut loose with four pounders.

Meanwhile Spanish bullets fell in every direction around the small boats. Though the attack had come suddenly and fiercely, the blue jackets were not dismayed and protected by the terrific fire of the warships, the work was continued and the cable cut. Then the boats returned to the ships. Regan, who was in one of the Marblehead's boats, it was found had been killed and six badly wounded. The Spaniards had suffered a severe loss. Their shots from the lighthouse struck the warships several times, and although they did not do much damage the fire aroused the determination of the American officers to exterminate the fort. Thereafter for a moment the fire of the warships was concentrated upon the light house and the improvised fort was blown to pieces. As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort there is no doubt many were killed. The Marblehead and Nashville used their heaviest guns as well as the rapid fire guns, and hundreds of shots were thrown into the Spanish troops. On board the ships a number were wounded. Commander Maynard of the Nashville was slightly wounded by a spent ball.

400 SPANIARDS KILLED.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special on the Cienfuegos engagement says the Spanish loss is estimated at four hundred. The lighthouse was demolished, and it is reported the batteries on shore were silenced, and the arsenal was destroyed and the town set on fire.

REMEY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following has been received from Commodore Remey at Key West by the navy department: The Windom arrived this morning with the following dead and wounded: Patrick Regan, private marine, dead. Herman W. Kuchneister, private marine, shot through jaw, probably fatal; Harry Henrickson, seaman, shot through liver, probably fatal; Ernest Suntenisch, apprentice, fracture right leg; John J. Doran, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound in right buttock; John Davis, gunner's mate, wound in right leg; William Lever, apprentice, wound in left leg, very slight; Robert Volz, seaman on Nashville, seriously wounded; L. T. Cameron, Winslow, slight wound in hand. The casualties occurred in cutting the cable at Cienfuegos.

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Is a French treatment that is positively guaranteed to cure Impotency resulting from indiscretions or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business; professional, social and married life. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1530 Washington Ave.

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CHASE AFTER A THIEF

Edward Williams Attempts to Escape From Deputy Burns.

HE WENT DOWN A BIG HILL

But Was Captured—Four Boys Broke Into a Freight Car—Stole Butter and Eggs—Led by Max Neff Who Escaped—All Were Sent Up.

From Daily of May 14.

Edward Williams and James Murphy, two of the toughest looking men captured by the police in a long time, were arraigned in the municipal court this morning on charge of stealing tools from the Mitchell & Lewis Co. wagon factory, but before they were got in court there was a lively chase after Williams who attempted to escape. Chief of Police Johnson went to the jail to bring them down to court. Deputy Sheriff Burns, of Western Union Junction, happened to be in the office and the chief asked him to help take the fellows out. No sooner had the men got outside of the jail door than Williams broke away, leaped down the stone steps and started on a run. Burns was after him and pulling his revolver ordered the fleeing thief to stop, but Williams ran all the faster. Burns shot his gun to frighten the fellow, but it did not work. He ran toward the river bank, went down the steps, and the next minute was going head over heels toward the St. Paul tracks. Burns was right behind and made a jump of twenty-five feet down the hill and lit on the rear of his anatomy, but Williams got to the bottom first and arose and proceeded to run, but Burns was up and on his feet and pulling his gun threatened to shoot the thief full of holes. He threw up his hands and said he would quit. A large crowd assembled and considerable excitement prevailed, but Burns triumphantly marched his man to the court. Both men tried to deny that they stole the tools, but they deliberately lied and Judge Flett sentenced each to the county jail for two months.

STOLE BUTTER AND EGGS.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Burns, of Western Union Junction, discovered that a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight car had been broken into and eggs and butter stolen last night. He discovered five young fellows hanging about the Junction and suspected that they did the work and proceeded to arrest them. Four were captured, but the fifth one escaped, and he was the leader and no other person than Max Neff of Milwaukee, well known to the police of this city, having been arrested at the Junction on charge of stealing many bicycles at Milwaukee and also on charge of obtaining half a car load of fireworks on false pretenses. He also had his foot half shot off by the premature explosion of the fireworks and lay at the St. Mary's hospital many months, and when nearly well was taken back to Milwaukee where his relatives fixed up the matter. The four fellows captured were brought in by the switch engine which happened to be at the Junction, about 1 o'clock this morning. They said that they were from Chicago and Rockford, Ill., and gave their names as Charles Daus, Carl Johnson, Alfred Molm and Carl Scurry, the later being a colored boy. They told where the butter and eggs had been secreted in a field, and Mr. Burns recovered the same. The four were booked on charge of larceny from a freight car.

WANT CURRIGAN.

The Chicago Chemical company would like to find P. J. Currigan, a man who represents them on the road. Currigan came to this city some weeks ago and took orders. He registered at Hotel Richmond. The firm received orders to send goods to certain parties in the city, but no such parties ever ordered the goods. Currigan appears to have represented to the firm that he had the endorsement of the Racine police department and managed to obtain money of the firm on forged orders.

RACINE BOYS BETRAYED.

Arthur Pugh and Party Betrayed by Robertson Who Took Them to Peace River.

From Daily of May 14.

Ex-Sheriff John Pugh has received a letter from his brother, Arthur Pugh, who is on his way up in the Peace river country with a party of prospectors. He writes some pretty hard things of Robertson, the man who took the party out. Representations made by Robertson that he had been in that country before are said to be absolutely false and that he never did any mining at all on the Peace river. Mr. Pugh says that he is going to get all he can of the boys and then light out, and that he tried the same thing with him, Mr. Pugh. When the party arrived where now located they put all their outfit in a house that Robertson and Pottinger had. Mr. Pugh then tells how he and Paul Lawson, George Ainsworth, Pottinger and others had arranged to go out on a bear hunt and while they were gone Robertson undertook to dispose of the whole outfit, food and all. He was fired from the crowd and the boys do not know what the outcome will be. At present they are building a boat and do not know where they will be next winter. Mr. Pugh does not believe that they can get home by that time; that they had gone too far and spent too much money to turn back.

Mr. Pugh says that after it was discovered that Robertson was stealing, an inventory was taken and it was found that he had stolen 50 pounds of beans, 50 pounds of rice, 40 pounds of oat meal, $17 worth of tobacco and other stuff. The tobacco was found under Robertson's bed and all the other property was found in a warehouse where Robertson was seen to carry it. Robertson represented that the stuff had been left in his charge by parties going back home. Mr. Pugh tackled the fellow and he confessed the whole thing.

OBITUARY.

From Daily of May 14.

Smyser.

Stephen Smyser, an old resident of the town of Raymond, died yesterday, aged 77 years. Six daughters, two sons and two brothers survive him. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Tharinger.

Mrs. Chris. Tharinger died yesterday at her home No. 1038 Franklin street, aged 47 years. Deceased was an estimable lady and beloved by a large circle of friends. The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

DYING BY CARTLOADS.

Reconcentradoes in Havana Perishing From Starvation.

KEY WEST, May 14. News from Havana say that the reconcentrados are dying of starvation. Carloads of dead are taken daily through the Spanish lines.

The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE PENALTY.

For Desertion From the Army—Word of Warning to the Boys.

A word ought to be said to the boys who have joined the volunteers about the penalties for deserting from the army. Guards with guns have been rounding up men in the city of Milwaukee and in the country around Camp Harvey. These fellows think it easy to make explanations to officers when they get back to camp, but that will not be so easy after awhile. A guard with a gun brought two men out from Milwaukee on a street car and as the car approached the outskirts of North Greenfield another guard was observed marching a man across the fields towards camp. The first thing some of these fellows know they will be in the penitentiary for desertion, and if they try that sort of thing when a campaign is on they are liable to be shot in accordance with the decision of drumhead court martial.

Gov. Scofield would be glad to see the troops moved out of here promptly, as he does not consider it a desirable thing to have the farewells repeated so many times. It is the private opinion of Capt. Buck, too, that the soldiers ought not to be kept in camp over another Sunday, as they are within too easy reach of relatives, and under such influences discipline cannot be so well maintained. The only objection to Camp Harvey as a military post is its proximity to a large city.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.

Homeseekers Excursion.

Tickets will be sold by the C. & N. W. Ry. to points north, south and west on May 3d and 17th and June 7th and 21st at one fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Favorable limits. Enquire for particulars.



The dread and foreboding which almost invariably comes over a young wife, just ere the advent of the first little darling who shall call her mother, is one of the unnatural burdens which civilization has imposed upon the privilege of motherhood.

There ought not to be such an overwhelming sense of depression and weakness as a woman feels at this time and there would not be if she was in a perfectly strong and healthy condition. In thousands of cases motherhood has been divested of all its dangers and a large proportion of its pain by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is the most marvelous remedy ever discovered for restoring complete organic health and strength to the delicate special structure involved in motherhood. Taken early during the prospective time it makes the mother strong, energetic and cheerful and carries her through the period of trial with comparative comfort and ease. It increases the baby's natural, constitutional vigor and adds to the joys of motherhood the supreme satisfaction of a strong, robust, lusty infant. "Favorite Prescription" is also the best supportive tonic for nursing mothers. Every expectant mother will appreciate what is said by Mrs. Fannie M. Harry, of Galesburg, Ills., (545 Churchill Ave.) In a letter to Dr. Pierce she writes:

"I have used your medicines in my family for a long time, and find them to be all that is claimed. I cannot recommend them too highly. My confinement was made easy, as I experienced none of the pains such as others have at that period, and the *first born* the one that mothers fear so much. Besides, the medicine has helped me in many other ways. I would recommend all afflicted women to try Dr. Pierce's valuable medicines, and thus become well and strong."

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Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

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Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is *practical*. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. *Price, 25c*

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good house keepe who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by o some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. *Price, 25 cents.*

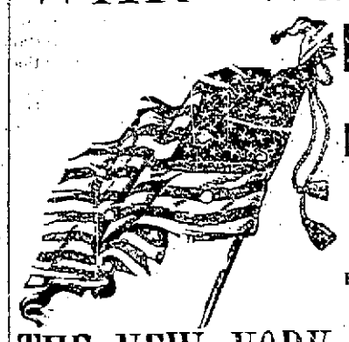
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No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, whip, shade, apron and fenders, $80. As good as sells for $90.

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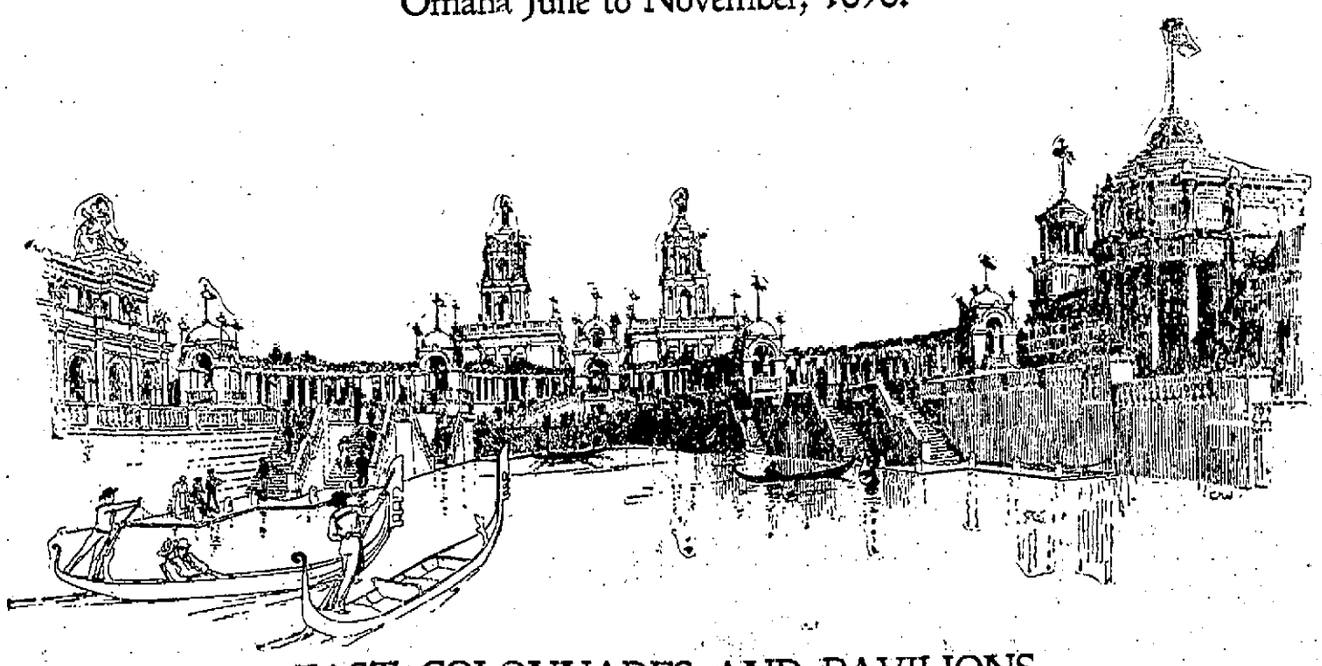
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SAPOLIO

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition

Omaha June to November, 1898.



EAST COLONNADES AND PAVILIONS.

In the grand court at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, looking east from the island which occupies the center of the lagoon, one is impressed by the artistic architectural effects before him. When the great government building, with its massive dome and flanking colonnades, was built at the west end overlooking the court, it was thought difficult, in view of the fact that a viaduct at the east must connect the bluff and main tracks, to finish that end in a like artistic and imposing manner. But the architects happily solved the difficulty in making the viaduct not only a thing of beauty and usefulness but one of the artistic conceits on the grounds. The visitor may go by boat the entire length of the basin from the government building to the Sherman Avenue viaduct, passing many of the main buildings. Arriving at the east end he will see a beautiful green sward arising in terraces, adorned with sculpture and shrubbery, before him; beyond this, and facing him is a great bicycle stairway, thirty feet in width, adorned on either side with a tower, which is crowned by a kiosk or minaret. Sweeping out on either side and connecting these towers with others of like design, are graceful pergulas. Back of all this and rising in five gently graduated towers, and crowned with statues of heroic design, are the two great viaduct restaurants. They form a most beautiful and stately finish to the east end of the lagoon. The design is by Walker & Kimball, architects-in-chief. The towers and stairs will be tinted to an old ivory shade, decorated with dull Pompeian colors.

Beyond and across the viaduct, the bluff tract will be transferred into a park, where the various state buildings are located and which also is the site of the great horticulture building, and some of the larger structures of the amusement section.

ALL WATCH FOR CERVERA

Spanish Admiral Is Wanted Very Badly Near Cuba.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY READY

Will Give Him a Very Warm if Not Cordial Reception.

NO TIDINGS OF SPANISH FLEET

Last Heard From They Were Sailing Northwest From Curacoas. From Which Port They Were Invited to Leave by the Governor— Blockading Squadron on the South Coast of Cuba Giving Warning.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Post's Key West correspondent wires:

The blockaders on the south coast of Cuba have been warned that the Spanish squadron is heading northwest from the Venezuelan coast and to double their vigilance. Powerful vessels will be sent to aid them against the enemy. There is small chance that the Spanish will be able to enter Ceinfuegos, where there are plenty of coal and machine shops. Both our squadrons are advised of the movements of the Spanish fleet.

SAMPSON REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Admiral Sampson reported to the navy department from Capo Haytien. The department says he is now to go to Cienfuegos.

WILLIAMSTAD, Curaco, May 16.—The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Maria Teresa left here last evening, destination unknown. The four other Spanish war ships which were off the harbor disappeared at noon, but in the evening one torpedo boat destroyer was sighted again. The departure of the war ships was due to the request of the government, requesting them to leave as provided in the decree of neutrality.

ST. THOMAS, May 16.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale which left Sunday afternoon, has returned and is here awaiting orders.

Copyright by Associated Press.

ST. PIERE, Martinique, May 16.—The Spanish torpedo boat Terror which is undergoing repairs at Fort De France will probably leave that port today.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 16.—Coal in the future will not be delivered to belligerents warships without permission of the governor.

TRIES TO SQUARE HIMSELF.

Manager of the French Cable at Martinique Puts Up a Strong Defense.

Copyrighted by Associated Press:

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 16.—The manager of the French cable company denies the statement that the dispatch of Captain Cotton of the cruiser Harvard was delayed twenty-four hours at St. Pierre, this island. He says that when Captain Cotton learned that the message filed at St. Pierre would have to be transmitted through Fora De France, he declined to send by the French lines as there was a Spanish warship at Fort De France at that time and he would rather file by the English cable and take the chance of a twenty-four hours' delay due to an accumulation of business, by that line. The manager of the French cable protests that he had taken special pains to furnish the United States facilities by holding the office open till after midnight, whereas the English office closes at 6 p. m. He presented a statement from Cotton and the American consul, denying that the manager told him the message would be delayed twenty-four hours.

QUEBEC HOLOCAUST.

ST HYACINTHE, Que., May 16.—The Materie St. Joseph burned this morning, seven are known to be dead of the 200 in the institution and five are missing. A number were injured in jumping from windows. The dead are two boys named Beauchmen, sisters Alexandrina, Hilomena and Des Agnes, Mrs. Guertin, a boarder, Mrs. Dr. Chagnon, of Fall River, Mass. Missing, Maria Millette and New Flatte Meunir, servant, Mrs. Berthiaume, a boarder and sisters Bouvier and Auge.

WAR BULLETINS.

Cleveland—The adjutant general of the Ohio naval reserves has been instructed by the navy department to arrange for mustering in 280 men from the reserves. They will be assigned to Sampson's fleet.

Washington—Gen. Guenther has been assigned to take temporary command of the troops concentrated at Washington.

Washington—The secretary of the navy has prepared a deficiency estimate of over $20,000,000 for ordnance, equipment, construction, etc., of the navy. It may be submitted to the house today.

WILL EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Two Newspaper Correspondents Held by Spaniards to be Exchanged for Spanish Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Evening World's Key West Special says: On representation of the United States backed by those of the British Consul Gollin, resulted in the decision by Blanco, captain general of Cuba, to exchange the two American correspondents recently captured for two Spanish officers. As soon as these officers can be taken to Key West, they will be sent to Havana, under a flag of truce and an exchange effected.

KEY WEST, May 16.—The tug Uncas returned from off Havana without the American newspaper correspondents, Charles Thrall, and Hayden Jones, captured by the Spanish, whose release the commander of the Uncas attempted to consumate on the basis of exchange for Spanish prisoners. The details are withheld.

A BIG TRAIN.

J. I. Case T. M. Co. to Ship Twenty-five Car Loads of Threshers to Lincoln, Neb.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company are making up the largest train of threshers(engines and other goods that ever left this city, and as it passes through the country it will attract universal attention. There will be twenty-five of their new flat cars loaded with threshers, separators, engines and other goods. They will go via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Fifteen cars are already loaded and the balance will be ready in a few days. As the cars are white and machines red the contrast will have an attractive appearance. The train will have appropriate banners and go direct to Lincoln, Neb., and only move during the daytime.

NOVELIST CAUSED TROUBLE.

Now There are Those Who Say He Isn't True to Life.

New Orleans Times Democrat: "Can you or can you not trust novels for a true picture of life?" asked a gentleman who reads much. "Not long ago I read on personal adventures in the tropical island of Tahiti. The author was a naval officer on a French vessel, and was stationed for many months at Tahiti, a bit of land lost in the vastness of the Pacific. While there he fell in love with a beautiful young native girl, and married her according to the customs of Oceanica.

His book deals with the idyllic days that he spent in her company; with her artless manners and strange imaginative nature. But in this book he gave reasons to believe that nearly all of the naval officers were enamored with the pretty native girls, and thereby hangs a tale. A few days ago I happened to meet an officer of a Danish ship, and he told me that Loti caused a great deal of annoyance to his married friends by his island stories.

When they arrived in France after the publication of the book, their wives asked them very awkward questions, and they were kept in a stew for many months. Whenever anything unpleasant happened, the girls of Tahiti would become the subject of a very animated conversation. As a result, they were forced to tell their wives that Loti's book did not present a true picture of life in Tahiti. Now did it, or did it not?"

IMPROVING MILITARY RESOURCES.

London News: Whatever the event as between the United States and Spain, the preparations of the former power will afford a good test of the national system for "improvisation" in war. With the Americans, unreadiness for war is a principle based on the idea that all things needful in this respect can be done, so to speak, in four and twenty hours. They have no fleet, as we are unfortunately obliged to understand the term in Europe, and no standing army. They are practically without fortifications, stores, arsenals. Yet they are quite ready to begin. If they have no torpedo catchers, they remember that they are the first yachtmen in the world, and they have dodged up some of the fastest craft in the country for this service. The old monitors of the civil war have been brought out of the lumber room for harbor defense. The vessels are to be partly manned by the naval reserve consisting of young men of good families who have had their training as yachtsmen. The National guard is said to be ready to sail for Cuba at very short notice. It has all sprung out of nothing, and yet, with national enthusiasm, energy, resource and above all, inventiveness, it will probably answer exceedingly well should the worst come to the worst.

THE FIRST CIRCUS.

The Great Wallace Circus to be Here on June 3—First of the Year.

The Great Wallace circus is booked to appear in this city on June 3rd. The Cincinnatti Commercial Gazette says:

Covington and Cincinnati were both circus mad yesterday, and the Wallace show, the first of the season in these parts, found the multitude eager and anxious to accord them a welcome, and herald with loud acclaim the excellence of the performance, testifying not alone by their presence, but by the most demonstrated applause, that the show was thoroughly to their liking, the one regret being that its stay in the city was of such short duration.

The splendid street parade, given early in the day, undoubtedly had much to do with the attendance, as it may be said, and with emphasis, that none of the many shows on either side of the river within the past few years have ever exhibited on the streets such a procession of magnificent horses, beautiful women, bright, clean and really gorgeous costumes, as those shown yesterday by the Wallace management. The performances were, it is pleasant to add, thoroughly in keping with the promise of the parade, and nothing equaling them has been presented to local circus goers within a decade.

OBITUARY.

From Daily of May 16.

Diehl.

Miss Ida E. Diehl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Diehl, died in Chicago at 4 a. m., Sunday, of consumption, after an illness of six months. A host of young friends were painfully shocked yesterday to learn of her demise, which though not unexpected, was so untimely and so sad. An attractive, winsome young lady just budding into womanhood, a highly accomplished musician and a universal favorite in social and religious circles, her friends had vainly hoped that in the battle for life she might come out the victor. Last November Miss Diehl was stricken with pneumonia, and although the best medical skill and most tender nursing was administered, a delicate constitution could not surmount the ravages of disease, which rapidly developed into the most fatal form of consumption. For many months she was kept up by a strong determination to live, and her hopes to win in the unequal conflict were agonizing to those who realized she was hoping against hope.

Deceased was 23 years of age; was born in Franksville in this county, removing here with a parents a few years ago. She graduated from the Racine High school in 1895. She was a member of the First Methodist church, and was organist of the church up to the time of her illness. A father and mother and three sisters survive to mourn the loss of one who was the light and life of the household. The funeral will take place from the family home, 1421 Park avenue, Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

Roberts.

Mrs. Winniford Roberts, widow of the late W. G. Roberts, of the town of Mt. Pleasant, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Owens, of Grandville, O., where she had resided the past two years. Deceased was born in Wales and had reached the advanced age of 78 years when she died. She settled in Racine county in 1844 which made her one of the very earliest residents and with her husband experienced all of the hardships of pioneer life. She was a woman of many noble characteristics and by all who knew her she was beloved and respected. Six children survive to mourn her death: Mrs. D. R. Owens, Grandville, Ohio; Mrs. C. W. Lamberton, Caledonia; Mrs. George Bowen, Racine; Owen Roberts, Kenosha county, and Robert and Hale Roberts, of Racine. They will have the sympathy of their large circle of friends.

The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, from the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Bowen, No. 1426 West Sixth street, and at 2 o'clock from the Welsh Presbyterian church.

Kristerius.

Mrs. Mary Kristerius, beloved wife of Joseph Kristerius, died Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, at her home 1632 North Main street, of dropsy, aged 47 years. Deceased was born in Bohemia and her maiden name was Mary Navok and when three years of age she came to this country with her parents. She was highly respected by a large circle of friends who will regret to hear of her demise. As a mother she was gentle and kind and as a wife indulgent to a high degree. A husband, one son, one daughter, a father and mother and sisters and brothers survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place from the house at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Thompson.

Mrs. J. Thompson, wife of James Thompson, died Saturday morning at her home, No. 1118 North Chatham street, aged 52 years and 6 months. The funeral occurred from the Emanuel church this afternoon.

Miller.

The 9-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, of Berryville, died last night. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Geneva

Is a French treatment for Male and Female, for the positive cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Inflammation, Irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. $3 per package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. THE KIED DRUG COMPANY, American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington ave.

THE RESIGNAITONS HANDED IN

Queen Regent Receives the Cabinet Resignations from Sagasta.

MORE ACTIVE WAR POLICY

Minister Moret Says the New Cabinet Will Put Up a Hot Fight.

GALA EVENTS DECLARED OFF

The Young King Will Have to Wiggle Along Without a Birthday Celebration—All Receptions Countermanded—Madrid Fears an Anglo-American Alliance Already Exists.

MADRID, May 16.—Sagasta this afternoon formally handed the queen-regent the resignation of the cabinet. Moret, minister of colonies, confirmed the statement that any changes in the cabinet would be in the direction of a more active war policy. He said, recent events had greatly increased the war spirit of the nation. The greatest reliance has been placed on Admiral Carvera's squadron. Carvera is not hampered by instructions, and the details of his plans are not even known to the ministers.

The queen regent has charge Sagasta to form a new cabinet. The premier will confer with the presidents of the chambers and Gamazo.

The ministerial crisis was announced to the cortes this afternoon and an adjournment was asked till a new ministery was formed. Sagasta expects this will be done by Wednesday. The receptions to have been given tomorrow on the occasion of the king's birthday have been countermanded.

TO GET CAMERA'S VIEWS.

Admiral Camera, commander of the Cadiz squadron, was called here to consult concerning the operations of his fleet.

Newspapers express the fear that a secret Anglo-American alliance already exists.

GREAT GRUMBLERS.

Grumbling Will Cease if Racine People Follow This Citizen's Advice.

When the kidneys are sick they grumble.
You hear them clear through the back,
You feel them clear through the body.
They grumble when overtaxed.
Know how the kidneys grumble?
It's a simple thing; your back will tell you.
Backache is the first grumbling warning.
The kidneys give it, and if you heed it not,
Look out for trouble, it will surely come.
Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries.
Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.
They cure every form of kidney ills.
The experience of Racine people prove this.
Here's a case in point:

Mrs. H. Henser, residing at 1637 North Main St., says: "From reading an advertisement in our Racine paper about Doan's Kidney Pills, I decided to give them a trial. I had been troubled with my kidneys for some time, so I went to the Robinson Drug Co. and got a box. The principal symptom and the one which caused the most suffering was pain through the small of my back extending down my sides into the hips. Often I was so bad that I could hardly get about to attend to my housework. The kidney secretions were discolored and contained a sediment like brickdust. Doan's Kidney Pills began to help me from the first dose, and in a few days I was permanently relieved. I did not take all the pills in the one box, but I can say that my kidneys are now in better condition than they have been for a long time. After this it is unnecessary to say that I am well pleased with Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.



Rupture Cured

IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.
No Surgical Operation.
No Severe Pain.
No Loss of Time.
No Pay until Cured.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Send for Circulars.

F. A. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.
EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF
Fidelity Rupture Cure

AT HOTEL RACINE, RACINE, WIS.
EVERY THURSDAY.
10 TO 12 A. M. AND 1 TO 4 P. M.

Bring your physician along to see you treated and let him decide when you are cured, before you pay me.

PATRIOTISM BY CHARACTER

A Sermon Delivered at the Good Shepherd Church Last Evening.

From Daily of May 16.

A good congregation assembled last evening at the Good Shepherd church to hear Rev. Grier's discourse to young men who could not enter the army. His subject was, "Patriotism by Character." He spoke somewhat as follows:

Some of us are feeling a little sore that we are not permitted to fight for our country. Love of country is a glorious thing. True love means a desire for its welfare. And we must ask what does our country need?

First, she needs strong men physically. A man who injures his body by habits is thus unpatriotic. See what the medical examiners say. There were three times as large a proportion of men rejected in the late examinations as there were for our civil war. But leaving out cigarette smokers there were less; 90 per cent. of cigarette smokers were rejected. So our young men are ruining their bodies to their country's hurt. But not by cigarettes alone. Liquor is debasing the manhood of our race and the saloon is a far worse enemy to America than Spain.

Our country needs educated men. Dewey won because he had educated men to work with. So if we cannot go to war let us raise our mental standard so that in peace or war we will be bulwarks to America.

She needs moral men. Spain is an immoral nation and so must die. No immoral nation can live. The corruption of our cities threatens not only our pocketbooks but our very existence. She needs men with a vision of what a free country means, a vision like Washington's. It is easy to get men to defend this country in time of war but difficult to secure the patriotism of peace, which is character. I am not an ambitious man and yet I would like to be the Dewey of the moral fleet to overcome the enemies of humanity in our very midst. And I ask you, young men, to join this fleet for the grandest campaign since the days of Christ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1898 Bicycles Down to $5.00.

New 1898 Model Ladies' and Gent's Bicycles are now being sold on easy conditions as low as $5.00; others outright at $13.95, and nigh-grade at $19.95 and $22.50, to be paid for after received. If you will cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuch & Co., Chicago, they will send you their 1898 Bicycle Catalogue and full particulars.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

WANTED—WE WANT RELIABLE men to sell our high-grade nursery stock on weekly salary or commission. Experience not necessary. Good chance if you mean business. Write for particulars. The R. G. Chase Company, Geneva, N. Y.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:30 a. m. daily
5:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:05 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35 a. m. daily
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:43 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	
	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
6:30 a. m. daily	6:47 a. m. Sunday only
7:50 a. m. daily	9:05 a. m. ex. Sunday
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	10:15 a. m. daily
9:35 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
11:35 a. m. daily	3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	4:22 p. m. daily
4:35 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	9:43 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	10:30 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	6:06 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:36 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	6:06 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
8:50 p. m.	

An Ambitious Girl.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special representative was sent to investigate.

The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she has been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early, and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches.

How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambitions are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her remain from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home.

For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally did with splendid results. Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school.

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. I would be glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come in glowing reports of the excellent results following their use. An analysis proves that they contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies.

COMING!

FOR RACINE FRIDAY, JUNE 3



The Greatest, Grandest and Best of America's Big Tented Enterprises! Honorably Conducted, Honestly Advertised. Lofty in Conception, Regal in Equipment. Omnipotent in Strength, Ideal in Character. Splendid in Organization. Magnificent in Presentation. The Purest, Cleanest, Mightiest and Most Magnificent Amusement Institution of the 19th. Century.

CAPITAL - - - $3,000,000.00

1,000 Features, 100 Phenomenal Acts, 25 Clowns, 20 Hurricane Races, 4 Trains, 1,500 Employes, 6 Bands, 50 Cages, A Drove of Camels, 15 Open Dens, A Herd of Elephants, $4,000.00 Daily Expense.

The Greatest Performers in the known world are with the Great Wallace Shows this season, including the

THE 7 STIRKS---Bicycle and Skating Experts.
THE 10 DELLAMEADS,--STATUARY ARTISTS.
MLLE. NORADA FRENCH--MYSTERIOUS GLOBE.
10 PRINCIPAL MALE AND FEMALE EQUESTRIANS. 10
THE 3 PETITS, AERIAL BAR EXTRAORDINARY.
LEON AND SINGING MULE "TRILBY."
THE SISTERS VORTEX--Triple Revolving Trapeze.
OUR STREET PARADE

At 10 a. m. Daily is the finest ever put on the streets. A Sunburst of Splendor. A Triumph of Art, Money and Good Taste, with Lavish Luxury of Spectacular Effect, and Greatest Professional Features Conceivable. Excursions Run of Every Line of Travel. No Gambling Devices Tolerated.

NEVER DIVIDES. NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:45	6:40	6:00			
8:35	8:05	7:20	7:05		7:00
9:35	8:25	7:55	7:25*	8:50	8:00
10:35	9:25	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:35	10:25	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
P. M.	11:25	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
		11:55	11:05		12:00
12:35	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:35	12:25	12:55	12:05	12:50	
2:35	1:25	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
3:35	2:25	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
4:35	3:25	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
5:35	4:25	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
6:55	5:25	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
7:35	6:55	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
8:35	7:25	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
9:35	8:25	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
11:35	9:25	9:55	9:05	9:50	9:00
	10:25	10:55	10:05	10:50	11:20
	A. M.		11:05 ☆	11:50	
	12:05	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
		1:00 ☆	12:40 ☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

POST OFFICE BULLITEN.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
8:00 a. m. North, south, east, west.
9:15 a. m. North and west.
9:45 a. m. West.
10:40 a. m. South and east.
11:10 a. m. South and east.
12:20 p. m. West and north.
12:40 p. m. North.
1:50 p. m. south and east.
3:35 p. m. West and south.
4:00 p. m. South, east and west.
6:05 p. m. North.
7:05 p. m. North and west.
7:25 p. m. South, east and west.
11:00 p. m. North.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5:50 a. m. North, south, east west.
8:45 a. m. North and west.
10:30 a. m. South, east, west.
11:50 a. m. North.
1:20 p. m. South, east, west.
2:35 p. m. North.
2:45 p. m. West.
4:50 p. m. North and south.
6:50 p. m. South, east, west.
8:00 p. m. North.

READ THE JOURNAL

DEWEY'S RICH PRIZE

Philippines Would be a Valuable Acquisition.

TRADE WITH AMERICA LARGE

It is Greater Than That of All the Other Countries Combined.— Description of Manila and Its Trade and People.

The understanding at the state department at Washington is that Consul Oscar F. Williams, our representative at Manila until the recent war began, is now aboard the flagship Olympia in Manila harbor, having accompanied Commodore Dewey from Hong Kong, so that advices may come from him to the state department as well as from Commodore Dewey to the navy department.

A mail report from Consul Williams reached the state department recently under date of Manila, Feb. 18 last. It gives a full description of the Philippine islands, their resources and growth of American trade, and will be incorporated in the next volume issued by the bureau of statistics, of the state department. Mr. Williams' report says:

POPULATION OF 5,000,000.

"Local and European authorities estimate the area of the Philippine islands at 150,000 square miles and their population at 5,000,000. The island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is situated, is larger than New York and Massachusetts and the island of Mindanao is nearly, if not quite, as large. There are scores of other islands. An idea of the extent of population of the Philippines may be formed when it is stated that the six New England states and New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware have 10 per cent less area and population."

Mr. Williams says that twenty-one consulates, representing the leading commercial countries of the world, are established at Manila. He adds the surprising statement:

"The volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my twenty-one consular colleagues combined."

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

He then shows in detail how the trade of the Philippines with the United States exceeds that of all other countries combined, and is growing at a remarkable rate. As indicating the extent of this trade he says:

"Today I have authenticated invoices for export to the United States amounting to $138,066."

He says the exports to this country average $1,000,000 a month.

The report says that 210,000 bales of hemp were exported during the last three months. Of these, 138,792 went to the United States and 78,000 to Great Britain and other countries. Mr. Williams shows from this that the United States has 64 per cent of the export trade from the Philippines as against 36 per cent for Great Britain and other countries. He says that last year the increase of shipments to the United States was 135,000 bales and the decrease of Great Britain 22,000 bales. He adds:

INCREASED SHIPMENTS.

"Of increased shipments from the Philippines, those to the United States were 54 per cent greater than to all other countries combined."

He also gives details of the large shipments of sugar, cigars, tobacco, woods, hides, shells, indigo and coffee. In the item of sugar, which is second in importance, the shipments to the United States were 55 per cent of the total to all points.

In a previous report, dated Feb. 10, Mr. Williams said that Manila had just passed through a most devastating fire, the total loss being $2,500,000. He said the city would have been totally destroyed had it not been for the splendid service of an American fire engine brought from Seneca Falls, N. Y.

RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS.

In another report Mr. Williams gives the railroad and ocean steamship facilities of the Philippines. The main railroads from Manila is first-class, having steel rails, stone culverts and English engines, which make forty-five miles an hour. There are four steamship lines to Kong Kong and a monthly line from Manila to Liverpool.

Besides these direct reports from the United States consul, the state department has also a gazette published at Hong Kong, which gives a full account of conditions in the Philippines. It shows by the last census, the population of Manila was 160,000 natives, 61,000 Chinese, 4,100 Spaniards and 250 Europeans other than Spaniards. The town is made up of low buildings, as the people are in constant dread of earthquakes. One of these convulsions killed 300 people, and the last one, in 1880, wrecked most of the town. The city proper is within walls, where the government buildings are located. The residence and business portions are in the suburbs. The Escotta is the main business street and is lined with European stores and bazaars. The Rosario is lined with Chinese shops. There are six daily papers, three banks, a mint, a chamber of commerce and complete electric light and telephone plants. The Mexican dollar is in general use.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. The Robinson Drug Co.

GENEROUS ACTION.

Many Fraternal Organizations Inform Members That They May Enlist for War.

Many of the fraternal insurance orders have held meetings and word has been out that those who enlist and go to the front, can feel safe that in case of death in battle, their relatives will receive insurance. The local lodge in the Independent Order of Foresters has received the following letter from Toronto, Can., which will be of more than usual interest to members. The letter is addressed to Martin Jesko:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 3rd instant, and in reply thereto beg to say that until the supreme court or executive council shall by formal action provide otherwise, the rules and practices of the supreme court with regard to members of the order enlisted or who may enlist in the military or naval service of the country of which they are citizens, will be the same in all respects during the war between the United States and Spain as those followed in the time of peace. Foresters may enter the military or naval service of the country of which they are citizens without forfeiting membership in the order, but Foresters may not enlist in the military or naval service of any country other than their own without first procuring the permit required by section 219 of the constitution and laws and failure or neglect to procure such permit as provided will ipso facto forfeit beneficiary membership. Members engaged in the military service will pay the same rates of assessments as they would pay under ordinary circumstances, while those in the naval service will in any event pay the hazardous rates of assessments if employed on steam vessels, as set forth in the constitutions and laws; provided always that members who, while in either military or naval service, are obliged to reside for more than thirty days south of the 38th parallel of north latitude, must obtain the permit required under section 259 (1 and 2) of the constitutions and laws, and otherwise be subject, as in ordinary circumstances, to the provisions thereof. Yours in L., B. and C.,

Oronhyatekha, S. C. R."

WILL MEET THE TURK.

Evan Lewis, Well Known in Racine, Will Meet the Strong Man From Turkey.

Evan Lewis, the "Strangler," who was seen in a wrestling match at Belle City Opera house a few weeks ago, with Jack King, and who easily won, disabling King, will meet Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match in the near future unless Billy Brady, the manager for the Turk, fails in his promise. The Turk has met Tom Jenkins and Ed Atherton, both of whom are fair wrestlers, and won each match, but now he will be called upon to meet the best man in the country, and if he should win against Lewis he can return and tell "His Majesty" that he has beaten the best man in America. There is no doubt that Lewis is the champion of this country, despite the fact that Burns once won from him. Should the Turk return to his own country without meeting Lewis he would have little glory, as the Wisconsin man can defeat all the men the Turk has met so far, and not half try. Lewis will meet Billy Brady in Chicago Friday night, May 20, and arrange the details for the match. He will select the style of catch-as-catch-can, Brady has already announced that he would agree to the terms as proposed by Lewis and therefore the match is as good as made.

HANDSOME WORK.

From the Eighth Grade of the Lincoln School—Exhibited Last Eve.

The walls of the board of education room were filled with work of art and drawings last evening and attracted the universal attention of school commissioners. It was the work of scholars in the eighth grade of the Lincoln school, in charge of Miss Stella Carroll. The work had been on exhibition at the Western Drawing Teachers' convention held at Detroit, Mich., a request having been received by Miss Carroll to send it. The exhibit included objects from nature, portraits, a sheet of working drawings, such as vises, planes, etc. There were also farm scenes and in fact everything that the mind could suggest. Favorable comment was heard from all who viewed the work, and it is remarkable that such young children can make such perfect productions. At Detroit the exhibit received the highest praise. Among the scholars who have pieces in the exhibit are:

C. Tribe, Bessie Freeman, Rose Christianson, Gustave Johnson, Chris Anderson, C. Tribe, Bessie Freeman, Rose Christianson, Hugh Peterson, Dagmar Hansen, Laura Anderson, Louis Mickelson, W. W. Schulz, James Peterson, Willie Galloway, Arthur Fagustrom, Emil Schulz and others. The work illustrates that Miss Carroll is a careful and thorough instructress and a valuable teacher.

MATRIMONIAL.

Gulick-Smader.

From Daily of May 12.

A quiet home wedding occurred last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph Morawetz, 1232 Douglas avenue, her daughter, Louisa, being joined in marriage to Mr. Joseph Smader by A. Cary Judd, court commissioner. After the ceremony supper was served. The families of the contracting parties took part. The couple departed for their own home mid showers of rice. The groom is a well known and popular Main street business man, and the bride is a north side society lady. To the newly wedded pair is extended the best wishes of all.

MILWAUKEE CARNIVAL.

It Will be a Big Affair and the Arrangements are Being Rapidly Perfected.

That the coming Milwaukee carnival will be one of the largest affairs in the history of the state, there is no doubt. A letter received from the committee says:

The floats for the Carnival Pageant, at Milwaukee next month, are rapidly nearing completion, and it is claimed by the directors of the association that this feature alone will excel anything of the kind ever attempted in the north. The twenty floats will cost about $20,000.

About 200 full-blooded Indians will be brought direct from the reservations to take part in the Milwaukee carnival celebration, from June 27 to July 3. They will play games of all kinds, build birch bark canoes, carry on their wonderful bead work, and live at their Indian village as near like their native life as possible. There will be a war dance during the week.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of May 12.

Dr. J. M. Riley of La Crosse, met a horrible death in his office at Brownsville, Minn. When found he was lying on his back, his clothing to the hips was burned to shreds and the face and tongue were burned to a crisp. He had been drinking clear alcohol for several days and the coroner's jury decided it was a case of spontaneous combustion.

Three citizens of Juneau county were adjudged insane in the county court yesterday and taken to the northern hospital for the insane. They are: Christ Steinacker, a Reesville saloonkeeper; Fred Danerow, a farmer of the town of Lebanon, and Mike Sterr, a Leroy farmer.

At West Superior fire destroyed the Boston store and Hunter's bicycle shop; loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

At Appleton Alphonso Elkey pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to Waupun for fifteen years. He shot and killed his wife at Seymour and attempted suicide but failed.

Zein of La Crosse has presented the boys of Company M, Third regiment, W. N. G., which was made up at La Crosse, with a fine live eagle and took the bird to the boys Sunday. It has been named Dewey.

John Deitzman, a farmer residing at Mound Branch, about seven miles northeast of Platteville, had twelve sheep killed by wolves the first of the week. Hunters are after the animals and the sport is considered rare, as this is the first positive proof of wolves being in this section of the state for many years.

A well-dressed German woman about 30 years old, suddenly went insane in the sleeping car of the fast mail on the Milwaukee road shortly after leaving La Crosse last night and nearly caused a stampede of the passengers by flourishing a revolver and formidable-looking knife, and declaring that she would kill someone or cut her own throat.

Was Discouraged.

"I was feeling very poorly, was weak and had no appetite. I could not sleep well and was discouraged and despondent. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my health improved very rapidly. After taking three bottles I was cured and never felt better or stronger in my life." F. G. Brower, Kingston, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male and female. It relieves retention of urer and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

Puck: Our English Language.—He—"You have had a week now to think of my proposal of marriage." She—"Yes, and the more I think of it the less I think of it."

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc.; save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. The Robinson Drug Co.

The secret police of Paris is quite distinct from the regular force. The members are generally unknown to each other, and one detective is often employed to watch another.

Save Your Life.

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers.

Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

To the average eye not more than 5,000 stars are visible; some persons having extraordinary strong eyes can see about 8,000 stars. Through the Lick telescope and other powerful instruments about 50,000,000 stars are visible.

One Minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. The Robinson Drug Co.

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchen's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults. Sold by Shulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

CALLING CARDS.
Neatly engraved at this office.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT

English Settlement, May 9, 1898.

The latest and saddest accident we have had for a good while occurred Saturday night to Fred Whittkofsky, Alvin Noble's hired man. He had purchased a new wheel about a week previous to this and was out for his second ride. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when he dismounted his wheel for the purpose of adjusting the seat, and being on a good gravel road mounted again and rode off at a terrific speed, when all of a sudden there was a collision. He had come in contact with a horse and cart driven by Henry Heigherman. However, the horse was going rather slow, but quicker than a flash a shaft had struck him in the abdomen, tearing a hole five inches long and breaking the shaft off by his body. In twenty-five minutes later he was in charge of Dr. H. B. Newell, who dressed the wound, and at present writing he is doing as well as can be expected. But to speak further in behalf of Fred, he never complained or flinched during the severest pain, which shows he is a boy of real grit, and now we hope for his speedy recovery.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Racine, ss.
Office of County Treasurer,
April 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d Tuesday of May next, being the 17th day of said month and the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction as much of each lot or tract of land described in the following statement as will be necessary for the payment of the taxes, interest and charges thereon for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (1897). Said sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said above day, at my office at the seat of justice of Racine county, known as Racine Court House.

PETER MYERS,
County Treasurer of Racine County, Wis.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Total Tax.
14 a ss rec. vol. 65, p. 227 deeds	31	3	19	14	30 51
1 a ss rec	31	3	19	1	1 28
Block 4	31	3	19		3 30

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON.

Gardner's add., lot 4, block 1	32	3	19		25 22
Gardner's add., ss rec. block 2	32	3	19		3 58
Storey & Williams' add., lots 6 and 7, block 1	32	3	19		11 36

TOWN OF CALEDONIA.

S 22½ a of se¼ ne¼ less 2½ a to J. Searles Jr.	32	4	23	20	11 46
S½ nw¼ nw¼	33	4	23	20	10 31
2½a in nw cor. of s 22½ a se¼ ne¼	32	4	23	2½	3 37
W½ ne¼	20	4	23	80	28 89
E½ of s 19½ a sw¼	21	4	23	9¾	5 54

TOWN OF DOVER.

S pt e¼ se¼	12	3	20	65	26 98
S pt. nw¼ se¼	12	3	20	30	12 34

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.

In ne¼ e 10 n of s 18 a ne¼ ex. 1½a to Pribel and others	4	3	23	8½	15 23
Ne¼ se¼ and s½ se¼ ne¼	33	3	22	60	19 65
Nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼ nw¼	34	3	22	80	23 64
All n½ se¼ s of R. R.	22	3	22	39½	14 52
W½ sw ¼	23	3	22	99	22 59
In n½ se¼ bd n and e Lewis, s highway, w ¼ line	25	3	22	7	3 96
In e side s½ sw¼	25	3	22	6	2 91
In sw cor. ne¼	5	3	23	13	10 61
In n½ bd n sec. line, e Lediard, s highway, w Flyn	6	3	23	7½	5 54
In se¼ nw¼ s of Harriet street	8	3	23	¼	5 03
N½ sw¼ se¼	19	3	23	20	21 54
S½ sw¼ se¼	19	3	23	20	19 62
In sw fr ¼ bd n Enos e lake, s Fratt, w sec line	28	3	23	1½	90
In se fra ¼ bd n Enos e sec line, s Pratt, w R. R	29	3	23	3½	2 38
All of block 2 ex. 9 lots to H. L. Grib and Mary Schleel, 20 lots	18	3	23		7 51
In se¼ sw¼ n of Harriet street	8	3	23	¼	4 76
In se cor. ne¼ sw¼ e of R. R	21	3	23	¾	3 38
Nw¼ ex 4 a to Cutting	35	3	23	156	103 24
In J. I. Sec Land Co.'s sub., block 27	18	3	23		7 03

TOWN OF NORWAY.

Nw¼ nw¼ nw¼	24	4	20	10	83
House and lot se cor. s½ ne¼	27	4	20	½	5 90
S 30 a w½ sw¼	2	4	20	60	11 99
S½ se¼	3	4	20	80	18 16
Nw¼ se¼	3	4	20	40	15 27
Lot 3	3	4	20	61	8 49
Nw¼ se¼	11	4	20	40	1 63
N½ ne¼	13	4	20	70	32 53
Se¼ nw¼	14	4	20	40	1 63
W½ se¼ sw¼	14	4	20	20	1 71
Nw¼ sw¼	14	4	20	40	1 84
E½ ne¼	15	4	20	80	1 30
W½ ne¼	15	4	20	80	4 76
Se¼ nw¼	15	4	20	40	1 51
Nw¼ sw¼	15	4	20	40	1 30

TOWN OF RAYMOND.

W 5 a s 15 a n 35 a e½ nw¼	2	4	21	5	1 51
E½ nw¼	28	4	21	80	32 53
S 7 a e 10 a ne¼ ne¼	25	4	21	7	3 56
E 21 a e 43½ a e½ se¼	2	4	21	21	7 27
11½ a e side w 22½ a e 43½ e½ se¼	2	4	21	11¼	3 35
E½ e½ nw¼ ex ¾ a e side	8	4	21	38¾	15 70
N 2 a of 4 a se cor. ne¼	13	4	21	2	4 58
2 a se cor. ne¼	13	4	21	2	9 05

TOWN OF ROCHESTER.

E½ sw¼ ex 5 a	18	3	19	75	19 09

TOWN OF WATERFORD.

Ne¼ ne¼	23	4	19	40	1 51
Se¼ sw¼	11	4	19	40	1 36
Ne¼ ne¼	16	4	19	40	64 24
W½ sw¼ sw¼	18	4	19	20	1 79

TOWN OF YORKVILLE.

W½ sw¼	7	3	21	80	32 53
Pt s pt se¼	12	3	21	60	18 30

CITY OF RACINE.
FIRST WARD.

	Lot.	Block.	Special Tax.		Total Amt.
N 2-3	10	5	10		29 64
N½ s 2-3	3	12	2	65	115 15
E 65 of n 18 ft s 3 of n					

19 of w 60 ft	3	20	1	26	24 04
E 65 ft	8	20			
E 10 ft of s 10 ft	9	20	43	52	154 45
S½	3	24			
S½	3	24	64	67	155 33
N½	4	24			
N½	4	24	69	47	107 77
E½ w 1-3 of s 26 ft e½ w 1-3 undivided 2-3 city tax	5	25			45 38
W 12 ft	1 and 2	33			
E 9 fe ex w 2 of s 9 ft	8 and 9	33	3	85	
W 12 of n½	3	33			
N½	7	33			145 35

SECOND WARD.

S Racine	1	1			83
S Racine	2	1			83
S Racine	3	1			83
S Racine	17	1			
S Racine	18	1			8 92
S Racine	19	1			
S Racine	20	1			4 71
S. S. S½	3	15	3	98	77 45
N½	5	18	2	60	39 52
	11	18	172	10	219 69
S. S.	7	28			
S. S.	8	28	6	40	245 73
S½	11	34			
S 15 of e 22 fe of n 40 ft ex 7 and 14 fe belonging to Philbrook	11	34	89	77	148 56
S. S.	3	37	2	60	61 75
S. S.	5 and 6	41			82
S. S.	1 and 2	42			
S. S.	3 and 4	42			
S. S.	5 and 6	42			2 39
S. S.	7 and 8	46	160	86	
S. S.	3 and 4	47			246 04
S. S.	5 and 6	80			
S. S.	7 and 8	80			22 92
S. S.	1	47	55	90	
S. S.	2	47			62 54
S. S.	3	91	5	20	28 34
N½	1	91	3	20	51 30
S½	5	93	3	20	37 38
Se¼ nw¼ sec 21, t 3, r 23, bd n by Lathrop, s by De Koven ave, w by College ave and e by Wis. street, 2 a ex the n 160 ft					406 57 541 52
Holborn's Sub.					
S 40 of w 120 ft	2	86	14		94 14
N 40 of s 160 ft of e½	5				45 09
N 40 of e 120 ft	6				11 47
S 60 of n 460 fe of e½	18				14 27
S 40 of n 240 ft of e½	19				3 04
S 40 of n 280 ft of w½	19		1	05	1 35
N 80 ft of e½	20				7 26
N 40 of s 240 ft of e½	20				14 27
N 40 of s 400 ft of e½	21				21 28
N 66 2-3 fe of s 200 ft of w½			23	143	57 172 16
Racine Land and Imp. Co. Sub.—					
9 and 10	2	28			
S½	3	28			11 41
4 and 10	12	28			3 04
13 and 14	23	28			1 65
	2	29			1 65
	3	29			1 65
	4	29			1 65
	5	30			1 65
	6	30			1 65
	9	30			1 65
	10	30			1 65
N½	11	30			1 09
	16	30			1 65
	5	32			1 65
N 25 ft	8	32			1 65
Undivided 2-3	14	32			1 30
S½	10	32			1 09
	11	32			1 65

THIRD WARD.

S. S. S½	7	7	2	60	39 52
S 66 ft of w½	11	8	3	85	74 52
W½	11	20	5	20	35 35
E½	12	21	5	60	34 39
N½	10	22	2	80	35 54
S½	11	22	2	80	31 34
N½	5	36			17 07
	10	44			21 28
W 120 ft of n 160 ft		56	10	40	143 33
S½	3	57			
N s ft	6	57		66	5 70
W½ of n 40 ft		65	2	60	31 18
S½	8	73	3	60	24 11
	9	73	5	20	5 92
E½ of s 40 of n 170 ft	e½	13			15 67
W½ of s 40 of n 210 ft		13			22 67
S 40 of n 170 of w 120 ft	w½	13			17 07
S 48 ft		7	c½	88	

FOURTH WARD.

Wright's Add.—	5	3			15 67
Clancy Sub.—	12	10			15 67
	11	10			19 88
S½					
Blk 12 nw¼ sec 9—		12			14 27
		12			15 67
		12			31 09
Wright's Add.—					
S 31 of n 72 ft of e½	1	14			15 67
N 40 ft 10 in of w½	1	14			19 88
Nw¼ sec 9.—		15			53 12
E½ of n 57½ ft		15			24 08
W½ of n 57½ ft					
S50 of n 140 of e 130 ft w of Lincoln st		19			17 84
Wright's Add.—					
S½ e of Douglas ave	3	21	3	54	27 80
S½ w of run					11 47
Nw¼ sec 9.—					
All e of Douglas ave and n of Hamilton st ex land of Jenesta & Masill 8 ft wide		22		39	1 51
Parmelee's Add.—					
S½ e¼		17			11 47
W 35 ft of n½		20			12 88
Wright's Add.—					
S½ e¼	1	27			14 46
S 25 of n 43 ft	4	27			14 27
N 40 of s 78 of e 120 ft n of Kewaunee st		28			15 67
O. P.—		5			15 67
		3			58 21
		4			24 08
		1			19 88
		13			17 07
		10			83
Ex w 150 ft		2			
Ex s 30 ft		1			14 27
S 10 ft		3			19 88
		9	46	19	31
		10	46		77 36
		11	46		
N½		12	46		40 24
		2	30		
		3	30		23 73
		3	32	32	67
		11	32	32	67
		14	32		56 31

FIFTH WARD.

Sage Town—	14	1			17 07
Palmeter and Tyrrell Add.—	13	1			25 48
Palmeter & Briggs Add.—	1				10 06
W 53 of e 105 ft	1, 2 & 3		10	2	101 74 111 15
N 48 ft	11		2		17 07
Sage Town—	3				19 88
Judson's Add.—					
W 33 of e165 ft	1 and 4		2	15	80 31 62
W 66 of e 132 ft	1 and 4		2	26	00 52 10
E 75 ft ex s 47 of n 20 ft		2			12 86
W 27 ft		4			
Dearsly's Sub.—		5			8 66
E 72 of s 30 ft	10		2		7 25
Palmeter & Tyrrell's Add.—	18		3		12 86
W½	19		3		
	20		3		8 91
	15		3		12 86
Palmeter & Briggs's Add.—	4		4	16	00 17 69
Palmeter & Tyrrell's Add.—	4		4		14 27
	5		5		22 67
Palmeter & Brigg's Add.—					
Ex e 50 ft	1		6	16	00 17 69
Sage's Add.—					
W½	4	17	21	00	42 77
1 and	3	21	11	25	175 68
	1	23			56 31
E 23 of w 39 of n 75 ft	2	24	1	73	35 77
Bd n by Clemonson, s by Christenson, e by Clemonson and w by Geneva st, 9 ft e and w, 19 ft n and s	27				1 65
Wollerson's Sub.—	32				
	2	33			5 30
Sage's Add.—					
N 180 ft e of Mound ave	34				73 23
J. R. Slauson's Sub.—	20	35			19 03
Stella's Add.—	111				
N½	114				24 07
W 97 ft	115				
W 97 ft	119				15 67
N½ ne¼ sec 8 t 3, r 23—					
Bd n by ward line, s by					

Fazen, e by Buhler & Nellis, w by Horlick, 88 ft e and w on s line, and 224 ft n and s					14 27
Bd n by Prospect st, e by Clancy st, s by Ellinger and w by N. W. ave, 410 ft e and w on n line, and 100 ft n and s			270	53	459 10
Bd n by Ellinger s by Belle City Ry. Co. w by N. W. ave, 60 ft n and s					8 66
W½ se¼ sec 8 t 3 r 23—					
Bd n by Spring st, s by river, e by city limits of 1880 and w by Jacobson, 44 ft e and w					19 88
Bd n by West st, s and w by N. W. ave, ely by Nelson & Wardel, 115 ft e and w on n line			16	00	17 69
Bd n by Jorgen Jenson, e by N. W. ave, s by Targerstrom and w by Hill st, 30 ft n and s, 100 fe e and w			27	78	44 51
Bd n by Spring st, s by river, e by Christie and w by Lardall, 50 ft e and w					12 86
Bd n by Nelson Kyaller and alley, e by N. W. ave, s and w by Spring st			143	96	157 17
E½ se¼ sec 8 t 3 r 23—					
W 55 ft of that part bd w by Palmeter & Brigg's Add., s by State st, e by Sage Town, n by West st, ex right of way and ex cattle yard					56 32
Bd s by State st, e by C. & N. W. Ry Co., w by Palmeter & Brigg's Add., n by a line 120 ft n of State st			149	41	163 11
Bd n by State st, e by Schlitz Brewing Co., and Martin, s by Liberty st, and w by right of way of R. R. Co., ex s 100 ft					78 73
Bd e by right of way, s by State st., w by Palmeter & Brigg's Add., n by R way, w 82 ft on State st			24	00	26 41
Bd n by State st, e by Schlitz Brewing Co. and Martin, s by Liberty st and w by right of way of R. R. Co. ex s 100 ft					10 80 12 02
Gorton's Sub.—					
E 87 ft	1				14 27
	5	3			5 85
	10	3			26 88
Ex s 51 ft	5	3			4 46
	6	4			28 28
Clover Hill Add.—	15	8	30	00	46 07
Roe's Add.—	22	4			11 47
River Side Add.—	22				3 06
Kinzie Park—	8	4			3 06
	7	4			3 06
	38	8			82
	39	8			

SIXTH WARD.

Herrick's Add.—	1	2			
	2	2			
	3	2	144	97	242 86
	1	4			
	3	13	19	92	27 98
Harbor Add.—	3	13			56 30
Bushes Sub.—					
S 45 of n 65 of e 120 ft	10	50			
S 45 of n 65 ft	9	50			313 97
S½	8	50			38 34
S. Section—	7	53			14 27
W½		w½			
		53			7 26
W½ of s 60 ft of n 180 ft		53			
All w of R. R., n of land of Baumann and s of Klinkert, 46 ft n and s			3	34	51 54
Walnut Hill Sub.—	16	60			10 06
S. S.—					
S40 of n 120 of e 120 ft		58	2	60	19 90
S½ of all w of R. R.		58			5 83
W 32 of e 70 ft of n 90 ft		58			14 27
Davis' Sub.—					
S½	5	63			31 68
	6	63			14 27
	7	63			
	10	63			
	11	63			
	14	63			53 98
Herrick's Sub.—	13	65			11 47
S. S.—	13	67			
	14	67			34 14
Kelley's Sub.—	39	67			22 67

ON THE WAR PATH

Farmers at Muskego and Wind Lake Will Not Allow a Dam Built.

THEY WILL SHOW FIGHT

It Would Ruin Hundreds of Acres of Cultivated Land—Work Was to Have Commenced Today—Rain Stopped Expected Hostilities.

It was expected that a battle would be fought on the shores of Muskego and Wind lakes today, but the rain interfered with the plans and as near as can be learned, hostilities have been postponed for a time. Acting under orders of Judge Johnson, of Milwaukee, August Priewe intended to build a dam across the canal that drained Muskego lake, but the farmers who have land that would be flooded, said they would be present and give battle. The dam is to be built by the Wisconsin Land & Improvement company.

Copies of that portion of the judgment of Judge Johnson in the suit, giving Priewe the right to proceed with the erection of a dam at the expense of the land company if the company failed to do it, were served upon all the farmers who are known to oppose the reflooding of the lakebed. Inasmuch as Priewe is carrying out the mandate of the court, it is expected that the court will come to his aid if he is harmed.

There are thousands of acres of marsh lands that have been reclaimed by the draining of the lakebed. A great portion of this is under cultivation. There are, it is stated, several hundred acres of wheat that is already growing luxuriantly, while many acres of corn and potatoes have been planted. A considerable portion of the lakebed has been planted with corn, and if the dam is erected, it is claimed, it means a complete loss of the crops, besides the turning of many acres of arable land into marsh, good for nothing except to raise marsh hay on.

Prior to the time the company was organized and began work, the farmers raised and expended more than $12,000 in draining the swamp lands. The work was carried on under the supervision of a drainage commission appointed by the circuit courts of Racine and Waukesha counties, the lake lying in those two counties. This commission assessed the benefits and the money was paid by the farmers. The appointment of the commission was resisted, but afterwards went to the supreme court and was sustained.

The flooding of the lake will undo all this work. Muskego lake was originally ten or twelve feet in depth. There is a dispute as to the exact level of the water when the drainage commission got through, and by reason of the great ditches it will be difficult to raise the water to exactly the former level, if a level can ever be agreed upon. An appeal from the decision of Judge Johnson is being perfected and the case is going to the supreme court but there have been no steps toward staying proceedings under the judgment of the court pending the appeal, except temporarily and the time so specified has elapsed.

The temper of the farmers who oppose the flooding of the lakebed was shown last night. After Priewe and his men had withdrawn, the wood and other material that had been carted to the head of the lake, with which to erect the dam, was set on fire and burned. All of the grading tools are said to have been either thrown into the fire or else carried away.

The flooding of the lake will restore the utility of the summer resort purposes. There are a number of well-known resorts along the east and south shores, and some of them have been preparing for a reopening of business. With a full head of water in the lake application was to have been made to the state fish commission for the planting of fish fry in the waters, and there are said to be fish enough left now to insure good fishing during the summer months. With water in the lake this summer, duck hunters would have an excellent preserve for shooting next fall. Large flocks of ducks are said to hover about the lake at present, there being considerable water.

An attempt was made to build a dam across the outlet of the lake, two years ago, at the same place where Priewe was about to begin work, but it was frustrated by the farmers, who destroyed the work that had been completed and then patroled the lakebed armed with shotguns, to resist further attempts of a similar nature.

COUNTY NEWS.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, May 17, 1898.

Mrs. Ernie Thomas, Mrs. S. Bowers and Miss Dee Evans attended the Epworth League convention at Union Grove on Saturday.

Willie Horner had a set of work harness stolen last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Roberts on the 10th inst., a daughter.

Thomas Peehn's new house is nearly ready for the plasterers.

Lugg brothers and Skewes brothers are putting up several hundred rods of woven wire fence.

Prof. Wm. Tonse and class of Kelloggs Corners will give a concert in the Ives Grove church Wednesday evening.

Creamery matters still hang fire. There is no prospect of an immediate opening, and would-be patrons are becoming disgusted.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., May 16, 1898.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Jenson (nee Lear) laid to rest a six-months old son.

Misses Maud and Lettie Dawson spent Thursday last in Racine.

Mr. Brice and wife visited Racine one day last week.

Miss Edwards of Dover has a number of music pupils in Raymond.

Miss Bertha Christensen has a new organ.

Miss Du Four spent Sunday with the family of Q. Scott.

E. Lange contemplates erecting a new house on his farm.

B. Shumway went to Milwaukee with hogs on Monday.

The showers of Saturday and Sunday were a great boon to vegetation.

The funeral of M. Smizer was largely attended Sunday afternoon.

J. Fredericksen of Racine was in our midst last week.

Capt. Davis spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. W. Phillips had a needle removed from her hand Saturday, after two weeks of suffering.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Wis., May 16, 1898.

Peter Stahl, Sr., took a large load of oats to Kenosha last Thursday and got a cent a pound.

Leonard Bell visited at Antioch Sunday.

Judging from the size of Daniel McCormick's potato patch he is getting ready to furnish the Spanish prisoners with potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Litzenberg and daughter entertained company Sunday.

Miss Etta McDonald spent Sunday in Burlington.

Messrs. George Dixon, Chas. O'Brien and sister Emma are having a great deal of pleasure taking in the sights in the surrounding country on their new wheels.

Harvey Whitley attended services at Kansasville Sunday afternoon.

John Mathews took a load of hogs to Kansasville last Wednesday.

Mathias Jackley is employed at the Ludwig Bros.' stock farm.

Mrs. Minnie Wilson and daughters of Union Grove visited in the northern part of the town Sunday.

I. G. Wheeler visited with his brother-in-law the forepart of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smithson visited with Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Dixon Sunday.

John Welton is putting an addition to his house.

John Kochs of Kansasville took a ride through town Sunday evening.

Mrs. T. H. Dixon visited relatives in Union Grove the first part of last week.

Miss Mamie Shandley entertained company Sunday.

James Rhodes loaded a car with oats at Kansasville last Thursday and Friday.

Prof. Tonse visited with Prof. Wilson last Thursday.

Frank Dixon went to Brown's lake on his wheel Saturday to see the Burlington and Union Grove boys "yump."

Huts Bros. have purchased a new check row corn planter.

SOMERS.

Salem, Wis., May 15, 1898.

Last Wednesday morning a brakeman named Taber on the ice train, was run over and instantly killed by a west bound train, one-half mile west of this station. He had been sent west to flag a train during the getting up of a broken car on the main track, where the car had been sidetracked. The engineer called him in. A train waiting at the station to go west pulled out and in some way struck him, the entire train passing over him, cutting him in a horrid manner. His red and white light was found in the center of the track, one of them uninjured. The inquest was held by Justice Burton Wednesday afternoon and his body taken to Chicago on the evening passenger. He had been married but three weeks and resided in Chicago. Nothing could be learned at the inquest how the accident occurred.

During the coming week Salem is to be entertained by Rosabel Leslie & Co., in a repertory of standard comedies. Among them are the new and popular pieces, "Ten Nights in a Barroom" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc.

Undertaker Hanson of Kenosha, was called to Salem last Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Tait of Milwaukee is a guest of her father, Mr. Alex Bailey.

John McKane of Kenosha was a caller in Salem last week.

Mrs. C. T. Haigh has returned from Chicago much improved in health.

Bert Foster of Kenosha spent last Sunday with his parents at Salem.

The rain last Saturday night refreshed the growing crops that had begun to show the need of rain.

Some means should be taken to stop the boys killing the robins and meadow larks and other song birds. It is a common thing to see a gang of boys with sling shots and pea rifles, hunting the song birds. Where is our game warden? If birds are protected by law the laws should be enforced and the lawless manner in which they are destroyed should be stopped.

Several of Salem's people attended the Epworth league convention at Union Grove last Sunday.

Our genial harness maker, Mr. C. Hurd, is doing a rushing business in his line. It is an enterprise that Salem has long needed.

Office at Somers.

Dr. L. P. Valentine, of Western Union can be found at his branch office at Somers every morning. Calls promptly attended.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, May 17, 1898.

The annual convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Second Wisconsin district, which was held at this place in the Congregational church on the 13th, 14th and 15th, was well attended by delegates filled with enthusiasm. The weather was delightful and to say the least an enjoyable and profitable time was had by all who attended.

Geo. Adams, who is in the employ of E. B. Adams of Racine, called on Mrs. W. Dalton last Tuesday.

Mrs. Ed Ayers visited with Mrs. Sarah Crits at Honey Creek last Tuesday.

The Rowe family entertained company from Milwaukee last Sunday.

David Healy spent part of the past week with his brother Enon, at Nashota.

Miss Mary Ela spent Sunday at home.

Corn planting is well on the way and farmers report the soil in good condition since the recent rain.

H. R. Russell is improving the appearance of his house with a coat of paint.

The many friends of Mrs. Porter will be pleased to hear that she arrived home today, much improved in health.

Wm. Durant spent Sunday at Mukwonago.

Robert Fell and family have moved into their new house on the west side of the river.

Fred Pierce spent part of the past week at the home of his parents.

Christ Rountree and son James went to Chicago Monday to attend the funeral services of Thomas Scollit.

Mr. Albrecht is having an addition built to his residence.

Mrs. Ella Belden spent the past week with Mrs. Mary Summers.

Mr. Selkomowitz returned to Milwaukee Monday after spending a week with his family on Cherry Hill farm.

Miss Lofthouse is a guest of Miss Inez Rowe.

The Misses Waller and J. P. Pettijohn spent Friday and Saturday with friends in Racine.

HONEY CREEK.

Honey Creek, Wis., May 17, 1898.

Mrs. Ed Johncox and children of Caldwell, visited friends at this place last Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Fred Randolph, who has made her home the past winter at F. Kyburg's, left Tuesday morning for Chicago, where she will spend a few days. From there she will go to New York City and from there she will sail for England the 21st. She expects to return late in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilder Hopkins are rejoicing over the arrival of a girl at their place last week. Mother and child are doing nicely.

J. Fraser, who is attending Spencer college at Milwaukee, spent a few days at home last week. Oscar Kayes, who is attending the same institution, visited friends at this place, returning Monday.

Ira Hull and Frank Drummond made a trip to the Cream City on wheels last Saturday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright, Sunday, the 15th, a son.

Rev. J. J. Hull, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left Monday for Winneconne, Wis., where they will spend a few days visiting relatives. They will attend the Waupun quarterly meeting while away.

Mrs. William Kingston and little daughter are spending the week with relatives at Troy Center.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, May 16, 1898.

Corn planting will be about finished this week.

Madge Scott of Raymond was a Monday visitor with the school.

Irving Smiley came out from Honey Creek for a home visit, returning the next day.

Mr. Roberts and son Wesley spent last Saturday and Sunday in Racine.

Mrs. W. H. Grasle and Miss Annie Grasle of Milwaukee were lately guests of relatives at this place.

Beasley Drought disposed of his beef cattle in Milwaukee last week.

Miss Ellen Mitchell and Miss DuFour spent two days in Racine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drought and Henry Drought of Milwaukee were in this vicinity last Sunday.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Wis., May 16, 1898.

Corn planting is well along here.

From the blossoms we may expect a big fruit crop this fall.

B. Lavin is putting up some new buildings on the island. John Sanders is boss carpenter.

Jerry Ginaine's new house is nearly completed.

Henry Sumpter came up from Citronville last week.

Prof. Farnam of Rochester academy, gave an excellent address here on Sunday afternoon. The church was well filled and all enjoyed listening to him. Sunday school every Sunday and preaching each alternate Sunday.

A. McEchron has been having a lot of tile laid.

Jim Bennett and H. Keller are blasting stone near here.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough, colds, bronchitis, asthma. Never fails.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 10, 1896.

Ely Bros., Dear Sirs:—Please accept my thanks for your favor in the gift of a bottle of Cream Balm. Let me say I have used it for years and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims, if directions are followed. Yours truly,

(Rev.) H. W. Hathaway.

No clergyman should be without it. Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10c. We mail it. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., May 17, 1898.

Miss Sarah Leet of Racine visited her brother, George, during the latter part of the week.

John Lawrence of Franksville was the guest of M. L. Esburg over Sunday.

Fred W. Leet attended the Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Rochester on Saturday and Sunday.

Some of our Modern Woodmen will attend the grand picnic to be held at Rockford, Ill., on Thursday, June 2.

Memorial services will be held at the M. E. church on Sunday morning, May 29.

The Prohibition county convention was held at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday afternoon, May 10, at which the following named delegates were elected to attend the state convention to be held in Oshkosh on Aug. 25 and 26. W. R. Bradley, Fred W. Leet, and G. R. Shepard of Somers, Frank Waldo of Bristol. Alternate, Jay Rhodes of Somers, George Shepard of Bristol and Ben Smith of Paris. The fourth one will be appointed by the county chairman. Mr. George F. Leet of our town was elected the county chairman, and G. R. Shepard secretary and treasurer.

Once again our baseball club has added another star to its banner and if past success is any indication of what the future has in store for them their banner will be full of shining stars long before the season has come to a close. The game on Saturday afternoon with the High school boys of Racine was a good one, but we regret very much that circumstances do not permit of a full report, as the score card at the close of the game having revealed a result sad to gaze upon by the visiting team, having made a mysterious disappearance, and according to reports was destroyed. We will plan for a fuller report next time if the boys come together again. The score stood 17 to 8 in favor of Somers.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

English Settlement, May 15, '98

Fred Whittkoufsky is rapidly on the gain.

Mrs. Samuel Stanhouse is on the sick list.

Misses Clarice Noble and Rose Tidgwell went to Union Grove on Saturday last, to attend the convention.

Mr. Frank Uhen, an aged man fell from the whey tank while at the factory last Monday morning and broke his arm.

There will be service as usual next Sabbath, Rev. Wilson will talk on Why Sunday is kept as the Lord's day.

Mrs. George Clark of Big Bend spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Noble.

Mr. Charlie Wood, of Brownville, Iowa has hired with Clarence Hockings to run his steamer on Brown's Lake.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., May 16, 1898.

Mrs. Chas. E. Apple and son spent Saturday and Sunday in Waterford with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Overson are settled in their new home and are at home to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. David Korn of Kansas, visited friends in these parts last week.

The work on the new barn of Arne Danielson is nearly completed, John Dale having the job.

The rain Saturday night was a very welcome shower. A great many farmers have their corn planted. Small grain and grass needed it very badly. Most of the farmers being short of hay were compelled to turn their stock out before the pastures had much of a start.

OAKWOOD.

Oakwood, Wis., May 17, 1898.

Everybody is busy planting corn and potatoes and reading war news.

F. Trybig visited with friends in Caledonia last week.

Jacob Fabry and Dan Goelzer spent Sunday at Camp Harvey.

Fohr Bros. are drilling a well for C. Hess.

Oakwood Lyceum will hold a banquet the 21st of May at Molkenten's hall.

Dr. Lipinsky is being rushed with work the past few weeks.

G. Hartfeil, who is on the sick list, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Schaal spent Sunday at Raymond.

Chas. Zimmerman has accepted the position as night operator here.

RUSSEL.

Russell, Kenosha County, May 17.

Miss Josie Effinger of Waukegan, is making an extended visit with relatives here.

Postmaster Siver was a Chicago visitor last Monday.

J. W. Swansbrough, candidate for sheriff, was out this way last week looking after his political interests here.

W. J. Melville shipped his running horse to the race track at Toronto, Can., last Monday night. Will, Jr., went with him. We wish him unbounded success in his new enterprise.

Miss Ada Newell had her arm severely sprained by falling off a bicycle. Dr. Thompson is attending her.

Do not fail to attend the strawberry festival to be given by the Royal Neighbors, Friday night, May 27. Members of the M. W. A. are especially invited to attend.

Mrs. Pitt Siver is visiting her mother in Waukegan.

Mrs. Tillie Jacobson, who has been making a two months' visit in Waukegan, has returned home.

When doctors fail try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation, invigorates the whole system.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., May 18, 1898.

On Wednesday evening, May 11, 1898, at the home of Robt. Robertson, two miles northeast of Bristol, Miss Mary Robertson was united in marriage to Oscar Phillips, of Union Grove, by Rev. Corf of Bristol.

Mr. John Dikstra and Miss Dora Hoogerhuus were married at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dex Dextra, on Thursday evening, May 12, 1898, by Rev. John Wills of the M. E. church. They reside on the James Williams farm where their friends are welcome at all times.

Last Friday Dr. McIntyre was called to the home of Henry Biehn of Somers, the occasion being the birth of an heir to the Biehn estate.

The sub-district Epworth League rally held here the 13th, 14th and 15th of May was an event that will be long remembered for its strong spiritual uplift and for the feeling of unity that pervaded the entire session. The following program was carried out:

FRIDAY EVENING.

7:15, song and praise service, E. L. Reiner, Milwaukee; 7:30, address of welcome, Miss Fannie Dixon, Union Grove. Response, Rev. Fessenden, Yorkville; music by the choir; address, Rev. H. P. Haylett, First church, Racine; reception by the Union Grove Chapter, at which ice cream and cake were served to visiting delegates and to members of the local Christian Endeavor.

SATURDAY MORNING.

8:30, Devotional meeting, Alberta Barrett, Kenosha; music; Owing to the absence of Lena Trafford of Bristol, the subject assigned her was presented by Esther Wilke: the amusement question settled by a Higher Christian life; discussion; music; paper, Miss Emma Olson, Waterford; discussion; How to make the league meetings more attractive, Minnie Grimshaw, Somers; discussion; music, Prof. Wymann, Milwaukee; business meeting.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

2:00, Devotional meeting, Rev. E. W. Mager, of Pleasant Prairie; music; an hour with the Juniors; the ideal Junior superintendent, Mrs. E. W. Mager, Pleasant Prairie; discussion; bible questions.

SATURDAY EVENING.

7:15, Song and praise service, Rev. John Wills, Union Grove; 7:45, music by the choir; chronological life of Christ, Mr. Bisho, Racine; music; address, Rev. Gross, Chicago.

SUNDAY MORNING.

9:30, Love feast; 10:30, sacramental service, Dr. D. C. John, Milwaukee; vocal solo, Esther Wilke, Union Grove; anthem by the choir; 12:00, Sunday school.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

2:30, Music, male quartette; address, Deaconess of Milwaukee; music; address, district president, Chas. F. Beached, Kenosha; music by male quartette; address, Rev. Taylor of New Jersey. The subject of the entire afternoon session was mission work.

SUNDAY EVENING.

7:30, Song and praise service, E. L. Reiner, Milwaukee; music by the choir; address, the church and the school by Hon. E. W. Chafin of Waukesha was a fitting climax to the session. He is one of the forceful speakers of our state today, and plainly, yet with a power possessed by few men, can present the great truths of history in a manner so convincing to his hearers that all are compelled to acknowledge the great truths that are hidden in the pages of history as given to the people by our usual historian. The session closed with a consecration service conducted by Chas. F. Beachel of Kenosha that was deeply impressive.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., May 16, '98.

Lawrence and Mildred Albee visited with relatives in this vicinity Saturday and Sunday.

Vernard Smith is the owner of a new wheel. Stanley Smith will soon show us how he can ride a "bike."

Aggie and Mate Mealy each purchased a new wheel last week, consequently Mate was unable to attend band practice Saturday eve.

Don't forget the dance Friday evening, May 20, at the Beaumont factory, all are cordially invited.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store. 50 cents.

A first class entertainment will be held at Mygatt's Corners church Friday night, May 20, for the benefit of the Free Will Baptist church, rendered by the Racine High School Orchestra and Glee club, assisted by other talent. Admission 15 cents. Ladies will serve refreshments after the entertainment.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

What Dr. A. E. Sailer Says.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Robinson's Drug Stores.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

List of Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing May 17	Closing May 16
Am. Sugar	134¾	137¼	134½	136¼	134¼
Am. Tobacco	108¼	112	107¾	111	108¾
Atchison pfd	30½	31¾	30½	30¾	30¼
C. M. & St. P.	97	98¼	95	95¾	94¾
C. & N. W.	124¼	125¾	124¼	125	124
C. B. & Q.	99¾	101¾	99½	100¾	99
C. R. I. & Pacific	99¾	101	99¾	100¾	100
C. C. C.	30¼	31	30¾	31	30¾
Can. Southern	50¾	50¾	49¾	50¼	50¼
Chicago Gas	96	97	96	97	95¾
Ches. & Ohio	20¾	21¾	20¾	21½	20¾
American Spirits	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	10¾
Gen. Electric	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	35¾
Jersey Central	96	95½	95	95¾	94½
Lake Shore					
L. & N.	53¾	54	53¼	53½	53¼
Mo. Pac.	33	34	32¾	34	32¾
Manhattan	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¾
M. K. & T. pfd.	35	36¾	35	35	34½
N. Y. Cent.	114¾	115¼	114¾	115¼	114
Nat. Lead	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
Northern Pacific	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	64
Omaha	70	70¼	70	70½	70¾
Pac. Mail	28	28¼	28	28¼	28
Reading					17¾
Southern Ry.	28¼	29¼	28¼	29¼	28¼
Tenn. Coal & I.	25¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¼
Union Pacific	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	22
U. S. Leather pfd.	63	64¼	63	64	63¾
Wabash	18¾	19	18¾	19	18½
C. G. W.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¾	14
Western Union	89¾	90¼	89¾	90½	89¾

The New York Leader,

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.

Three Days Special Bargain Sale

....Thursday, Friday, Saturday....

Positively the greatest bargains ever offered before. A reduction of at least 33 per cent for these three days only. You will surely make a mistake if you fail to attend this great sale as it will be a matter of dollars and cents to you, therefore do not miss it.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, in green only, fancy braided, regular price 3.50, three days sale price.....$1.98

Ladies' Fine Black Capes, best material, taffeta lined, pleated back, regular price 2.50, 3 days sale price.....1.65

Ladies' Fine Black Capes, silk lined, latest make, regular price 3.50, three days sale price.....2.48

Ladies' Fine Silk Capes, regular price 5.00, 3 days sale price.....2.98

Ladies Fine Tan Jackets regular price 3.50, 3 day sale price.....1.98

Ladies' Fine Jackets, cadet blue, + silk lined, regular price 6.50, 3 day sale price.....3.98

Ladies' Fancy Jackets, tan or mixed + silk lined, very swell, regular price 7.00, 3 day sale price.....4.48 and 4 98

Children's Jackets are reduced to about ½ of their regular price, all the 1.25 kind for 89c. 1.75 kind for 1.25. 2.00 kind for 1.48. 2.50 and 3.00 kind for 1.98. 3.50 and 4.00 kind for.....2.48

3 days special sale on trimmed and untrimmed hats.

Children's straw sailors in 5 different colors, regular price 25c, 3 day sale price.....18c

Children's sailors, silk ribbon band, regular price 50c to 65c, 3 day sale price.....39c

Children's caps, regular price 25c, 3 days sale price.....12½c

Children's caps, regular price 35c to 40c, 3 days sale price.....24c

Ladies, fine sailors, different colors, regular price 50c, 3 days sale price.....29c

Ladies' sailors, Knox styles, very new, in all shades, regular price 1.50, 3 days sale price.....95c

One hundred children's trimmed hats, very pretty, regular price 1.25, 3 days sale price.....69c

Ladies' trimmed hats in different styles, regular price 3.00, 3 days sale price.....1.98

Ladies' fine trimmed hats, new and up to date, regular price 4.00 to 4 50, 3 days sale price.....2.98

Fine flowers, regular price 50c, 3 days sale price.....29c

SPECIAL—A nice silk veil FREE with every ladies' trimmed hat during this three days special sale. Clothing and Shoe Bargains, Men's all wool suits good make, regular price 7.50, 3 days sale price.....4.98

Men's fine black clay worsted suits, sack or cut-away, regular price 14.00, 3 days special sale price 9.98. Men's + wool pants, regular price 1.50, 3 days sale price 79c. Boys' 2 pc suits regular price 1.50, 3 days sale price 98c. Boys' 3 pc suits reg. price 4.50, 3 day sale price.....2.98

Boys' knee pants regular price 25c, 3 day sale price 10c. Boys' knee pants worth 40c, 3 day sale price 21c. Men's shoes regular price 1.75, 3 day sale price 1.29. Mens fine shoes regular price 3.00, 3 days sale price 1.98. Ladies' fine shoes black or tan, lace or button, reg. price 1.40; Ladies' fine oxfords reg. price 1.50, 3 day sale price 95c, sizes 2½ to 7 in A, B, C, and D lasts. Childrens shoes sizes 6 to 8, regular price 75c, 3 days sale price.....48c

Ladies' Dress Skirts, good make, regular price 1.50, three days sale price 98c

Ladies' Fine Dress Skirts, regular price 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, three days sale price.....1.48, 1.98, 2.48, 2.98

Ladies' Wrappers, good make, regular price 65c, 1.00, 1.50, 1.75, three days special sale price.....38c, 59c, 79c 98c

10 dozen Shirt Waists, not one worth less than 75c to $1.50, three days sale price.....49c

1 lot of Leather Belts, in all shades, regular price 15c, 3 days sale price.....8c

Men's Straw Hats, worth 40 to 75c, for.....25, 39, 48c

And many more bargains too numerous to mention can be had during this 3 days special sale. Remember the place

NEW YORK LEADER,

421 MAIN STREET, Next to Merchant's Hotel.

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing May 17	Closing May 16
Wheat—					
May	145	149¾	145	149¾	150
July	109	110¾	107	108	109¾
Sept.	91¾	92	89¾	89¾	91¾
Corn—					
May	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	36⅝
July	36¾	36⅝	36	36	36⅝
Sept.	37⅜	37¾	36¾	36⅝	37⅜
Oats—					
May	29¼	30	29¼	29¼	30
July	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
Sept.	24⅜	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
Pork—					
July	12 30	12 67	12 15	12 17	11 40
Sept.	12 50	12 60	12 30	12 30	12 55
Lard—					
July	6 70	6 80	6 62	6 62	5 80
Sept.	6 80	6 95	6 70	6 70	5 90
Ribs—					
July	6 45	6 62	6 35	6 35	5 55
Sept.	6 57	6 70	6 40	6 42	5 62

Received.		Estimates.
28000	Hogs	42,000
730	Wheat	340
1101	Corn	490
463	Oats	185

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Money on call steady, 1½@2 per cent., last loan 2 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85¾@4.86 for demand and at 4.82¾@4.83 for sixty days; posted rates 4.83@4.83½ and 4.86½@4.87; commercial bills 4.81¾@4.82; silver certificates 57¼@57¾c; bar silver 57¼c; Mexican dollars 45¼c. Clearings, $152,756,114; balances, $10,230,567.

Bonds—U S new 4s reg. 122; do coup, 122; U S 4s, 108¾; do coup, 109½; do 2ds, 95; U S 5s reg, 110½; do coup, 110½.

DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Butter—Fresh made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb, 15c; fair to good, 14@14½c; inferior do 12@13c; imitations 13@14c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do 11@12½c; roll 9@10c; packing stock do 9@10c; grease 5@6c. Market lower with sales slow and supply liberal.

Cheese—Full cream twins per lb 8¾@9c; Young America 8¾@9c; brick do 9@9½c; Limburger do 9½@10c; Swiss do 13@14c.

Eggs—Fresh per doz candled 8½@9c; seconds per doz 6@7c.

MEAT AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 58 cars; lower; packers, 4.25@4.50; mixed, 4.50@4.65; light, 4.25@4.50; heavy, 4.00@4.70.

Poultry—Firm; live chickens, 8½@9c; springers, 20@22c per lb; old cocks, 5@6c; live turkeys, per lb, 9c; live ducks, 7@7½c; dressed ducks, 9c; pigeons, live, per doz, 1.25; do dead, 50@60c; squabs, 1.50; geese, per doz, 6.00@8.00; dressed, 6½@7c per lb; fancy dressed, 7½@8c per lb.

Dressed Meats—Veal, per lb, 5@7½c; fancy, 8c; muttons, 5@7c; spring lambs, 11@12c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Hides—Cured, No. 1 per lb 9¾@10c; No. 2 do 8¾@9c; No. 1 green trimmed 7¾@8¼c; No. 2 do 6¾@7½c; calfskins, G S best 10½@11c; No. 2 do 8¾@10c; pelts 18@22c per lb for estimated amount of wool.

Wool—Unwashed, coarse 16@17c; medium ¾@⅞ blood 17@18c; fine 14@15c. Washed, coarse 21@22c; medium 22¾@23¾c; fine 19@20c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks ¼@½ off.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Good to choice Iowa upland, $8.00@8.50 per ton on track; inferior to fair, do, 4.00@7.00; choice timothy, 9.50@10.50; No. 1 do, 9.00@10.00; clover and mixed, 6.00@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.00@7.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton on track, 4.00@4.50; rye, do, 5.25@5.75; wheat, do, 4.00.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Flax, lower; No. 1 N W, 1.37½; do May 1.37½; September, 1.20; timothy, quiet, 2.20@2.60 per 100 lbs common to prime; choice to fancy, 2.70@3.00; clover, steady; 3.00@5.25 per 100 lbs; mustard, steady; per 100 lbs, 7.00@90c; millet, 60@80c per 100 lbs.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Large government demands have given several lines of trade an unusual activity, with an advance in cotton and improvement in wool.

The United States court of appeals at St. Louis has decided that it is illegal for National banks to employ their funds in manufacturing or business enterprises upon their own account.

Pacific coast crop prospects remain as before, and the yield in California will be light. European crop prospects are favorable, and Indian and Argentine shipments are large.

The officially estimated yields of the field crops of Great Britain for 1897 are now mostly known. They are, per acre—wheat, 29.09 bush; barley, 32.82 bush; oats, 38.49 bush; potatoes, 5.17 tons; hay from clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses, 29.04 cwt; hay from permanent grass land 24.89 cwt.

Important Russian crop districts show a discouraging outlook.

London money market is easier owing to a cessation in gold shipments abroad. Bank of England now holds $160,000,000 in gold.

Silver is stronger with a small advance, owing to demands from India and Spain.

It is generally estimated that an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. in the spring wheat acreage will take place with 12 to 15 per cent., an average, says the Minneapolis Record.

Wheat is strong and prices have risen in England. The northwest shows scant supplies for the mills.

A LOCAL Disease A Climatic Affection

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy,

Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly Absorbed.

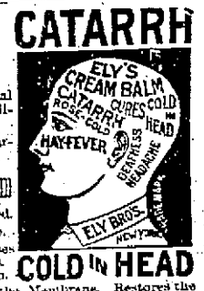
Gives Relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflamation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Str. New York.



CATARRH COLD IN HEAD

MEN WANTED SCHOOL TEACHERS, MECHANICS, FARMERS, MACHINE AGENTS, anyone honest and willing to hustle, we will pay good wages and give steady employment. With our facilities and personal help any man fully alive and willing to work can win a paying position with us. Apply quick, stating age. L. L. May & Co., Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists, St. Paul, Minn. may15tf

WANTED—A BOY, TO WORK IN GARDEN, about 14 years of age or over. C. M. Manchester Ives Grove, Wis. may14d1W1

WANTED—SALESMAN; GOOD SALary, steady work. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MODERN 9 ROOM HOUSE, 408 Lafayette avenue. Cheaper than you can build. Lot 54x128 to alley. Apply to J. R. Shuson, 1403 West Sixth St. apr21tf

NURSERY SALE—I WILL CLEAN out my nursery stock of apples, evergreens, pears, cherries, shade trees and small fruits at cost price, as I am going out of business. O. Sheldon & Son, North Cape. mch17tf

PASTURE FOR STOCK—PARTIES CAN find good pasture with spring water for stock. Inquire of Ellen J. Jones, Thompsonville, Wis. may5t2

40 ACRES OF LAND FOR RENT AT REASONable price. Inquire of W. H. Holden, Gatliff, or at 1231 Center street. apr20t6d2w

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 48

THE DECISIVE BATTLE IS NEAR

The Great Fleets Are Rapidly Nearing Each Other.

SPANISH FLEETS ARE NEAR MARTINIQUE

Flying Squadron Has Orders to Put to Sea.

DESTINATION NOT KNOWN

Bermejo Wires Urgent Instructions to Spanish Squadron.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON

Great Excitement in Madrid When It Became Known That the Spanish Fleet Is Now at Martinique—The Fleet Has Orders to Sail and Madrid Officials Say It May Not Be Heard From For Several Days.

LONDON, May 13.—A Madrid special says immediately upon information of the bombardment of San Juan, Sagasta conferred with Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, who forthwith wired urgent instructions to the commander of the Cape Verde fleet at Martinique.

MADRID, May 13.—There was great excitement among public officials at the news of the arrival of the Spanish fleets at Martinique. It is now said the ships went there to coal and that two large trans-Atlantic steamers, loaded with coal were awaiting them at Port De France. Another object of the call was to communicate with the government to ascertain the whereabouts of the American fleet. Admiral Cervera has his full instructions as to his future movements. The fleet will leave Martinique immediately for an unknown destination, and it is added, some days may elapse before it is heard from. Great anxiety is felt in social circles since the receipt of the news of the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.

FLYING SQUADRON SENT AFTER SPANIARDS

The Flying Squadron Sent to Sea in Pursuit of the Spanish Squadron.

NEWPORT NEWS, 4 p. m., May 13.—The flying squadron weighed anchor at 3:40 and are moving out to sea.

FORT MONROE, May 13.—The flying squadron has orders to put to sea. The destination is not known.

HAMPTON ROADS, May 13, 2 P. M.—It is expected the flying squadron will sail within an hour.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Long says official information has been received that the Spanish squadron has been sighted to the westward of Martinique.

Upon receipt of this information Long ordered Commodore Schley at Hampton Roads to put to sea with the flying squadron. He will sail today. While the destination is not known it is believed the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It was learned that the Spanish fleet was first sighted yesterday morning off the north coast of Martinique and was again sighted yesterday morning on the west coast, and indications are it was taking a full supply of coal at Martinique to replenish the bunkers used on the trip.

TO MEET THE FLEET.

Sampson Has Left San Juan to Meet Warships.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A St. Thomas special says Sampson has left San Juan to meet the Spanish fleet.

SAMPSON IS WAITING

LONDON, May 13.—The American fleet according to a St. Thomas dispatch is now outside San Juan awaiting the arrival of the Spanish fleet.

INSURGENTS HAVE ARMS.

BERLIN, May 13.—The North German Gazette learns that the Phillipine insurgents have secured all the arms stored at the Cavite arsenal.

ORDERED TO CHICKAMAUGA.

War Department Orders 30,000 Volunteers to Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The war department has issued orders for the assembling of thirty thousand volunteers at Chicamauga. This embraces twenty regiments and five batteries from the following states: Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont.

TROOPS STILL MOVING.

CHATTANOOGA, May 13.—The Eighth and Twelfth infantry left this morning for Tampa, leaving only the First and Tenth cavalry. They go tomorrow.

900 SPANIARDS KILLED.

Terribly Destructive Engagement with Insurgents Near Havana.

LONDON, May 13—A Havana special says 900 Spaniards were killed in a fight with the insurgents. The location of the battle is not given.

WE LANDED TROOPS.

Transport Gussie Landed Soldiers After Hot Fight at Cabanas.

KEY WEST, May 13.—The transport steamer Gussie landed the American expedition at Cabanas yesterday after a lively engagement with the Spaniards.

Cabanas is in the province of Pinar del Rio. The Gussie carried 7,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition with 100 U. S. soldiers and Cuban scouts. The landing was effected under cover of guns from the gunboats Wasp and Manning.

After landing and meeting the Cubans they had a brush with the Spaniards but with the aid of the gunboats drove them off and delivered the arms. One American was shot in the back. It is believed the Spanish loss is heavy.

THIS IS OFFICIAL.

But It Has a Decidedly Spanish Tinge—Blanco's Report.

HAVANA, via Kingston, May 13.—The Spanish official report of the bombardment of San Juan says "Eleven of the enemy's ships appeared during the early hours of yesterday before San Juan and opened fire without warning. The port battery replied with a severe cannonade and continued until nine o'clock. The damage done was inconsiderable and the loss insignificant."

MADRID, May 13.—Noon—The official version here of the bombardment of San Juan is that the American fleet "was gloriously beaten back."

MURDERED IN BED.

Prominent Citizen of Topeka, Kansas, Shot Dead While in Bed.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 13.—J. S. Collins, one of the most prominent citizens of Topeka was killed early this morning as he lay in bed. The murderer fired two shots from Collins' shotgun, which was standing at the foot of the bed. One discharge slightly wounded Mrs. Collins. At first it was supposed it was the work of a burglar, but it is now doubted.

DEWEY HAS THE CABLE.

Manila Cable End Aboard an American Vessel.

LONDON, May 13.—Lloyd's agent at Manila has cabled from Hong Kong that the blockade of Manila is strictly maintained. The cable is aboard an American vessel. Several local steamers are reported captured, but he says there is no confirmation.

MAY GO TO PHILIPPINES.

Report That Spain Wants Dewey to do It Again.

GIBRALTAR, May 13.—The second Spanish fleet is still at Cadiz. It is reported it will escort a strong military expedition to the Philippines.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: Sagasta thought the Spaniards of the world would flock together when the Americans fired their first shot. But they didn't, not even the Spaniards of Cuba, who show their activity by scattering every time that Sampson sends in a reminder of his presence off the coast.

ALARM IN MADRID.

Rumor That Supply of Bread Will be Exhausted by Night.

MADRID, May 13.—Sagasta is having an unexpected difficulty in forming a new cabinet. There is much uneasiness on account of a rumor that by tonight the bread supplies in all bakeries here will be exhausted.

RENEWED RIOTING AT MILAN.

Troubles Throughout Italy Said to be Far From Over.

VIENNA, May 13.—News has been received of fresh conflicts between the peasants and the military outside of Milan. The reports from Luino show that the rioting there was more serious than at first reported. The duke and duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and a very narrow escape from violence at the hands of the mob. The pavement was covered with dead and dying after the customs officials at Pisa fired.

Three thousand frenzied petroleuses took part in the riots at Leghorn. The rioters soaked the doors of the churches with petroleum, intending to set fire to them, but the troops frustrated the plot. It is reported that the government intends to call out 100,000 men in the Milanese district. Milan is already held by a large force; but the court-martials there have given fresh proof of the organized nature of the riotous bands.

RACINE GETS NIT.

When it Comes to Improvement or Appropriation for Racine Harbor.

From Daily of May 13.

It seems rather singular that some cities on the west shore of Lake Michigan can get anything they ask for in the way of improving their harbors, but when it comes to Racine it gets what the boys call "nit." The following telegram from Washington indicates what Manitowoc is to probably get in a short time:

The house committee on rivers and harbors has reported favorably the joint resolution introduced by Representative Davidson, directing secretary of war to make a survey of the Manitowoc harbor with a view to ascertain the best plan for preventing the injurious effects of northeast seas in that harbor and to determine the cost of lengthening the north pier 400 feet and extending the breakwater.

Of course the interests of Racine are being well looked after at Washington. It is enough to make the citizens of Racine sick to note the lack of activity on the part of some people.

MATRIMONIAL.

Hughes-Lewis.

From Daily of May 13.

Miss Meriam Hughes and Mr. John H. Lewis were quietly united in marrige last evening at the Welsh Presbyterian church parsonage on Villa street, by Rev. R. T. Roberts. The bride was prettily attired in a stylish gown, and was attended by Miss Mamie Lewis, sister of the groom and the best man was Mr. George Howell. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Lewis, No. 900 College avenue, relatives and intimate friends being present. The interior of the home was handsomely decorated with choice flowers and plants and a wedding supper was served. The presents were many and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis departed for a brief wedding trip and will be at home to their friends after Monday next, at No. 913 College avenue.

The bride is one of Racine's most estimable ladies and very prominent in Welsh circles, especially in church work. She has served as president of the Christian Endeavor society, is a member of the Presbyterian choir and very popular with all who know her. The groom is one of the leading Welsh citizens and merchants of Racine, has served several terms in the city council and been its president. He stands high with his fellow men, and to him and his estimable bride is extended the congratulations and best wishes of their hundreds of warm friends throughout the city.

Uncle Sam's Navy.

Those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to secure the six parts of Uncle Sam's Navy portfolios should bear in mind that these pictures are exact reproductions from photographs. Each ship shown is briefly described as to size, tonnage, armament, etc., the latest statistics obtainable being given. The publishers originally intended to confine themselves to six parts, but since new additions to the navy have announced that they will publish six more parts. The Journal still has a supply of the first six parts and part 7 is now ready for distribution. Ten cents for each part. They can be secured at the Journal office.

WE WILL NOW TAKE THE INITIATIVE

This Government Will Now do the Forcing.

WILL NOT ACT IN THE DARK

Now That the Whereabouts of the Spanish Fleet is Known the U. S. Will Wage an Aggressive Campaign—Has France Violated Neutrality Law.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Now that the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet is known definitely it is known the government will within a short time direct an aggressive movement all along the line. Just what may be the mission of the Spanish fleet at Martinique is not known, nor is it regarded as important. Martinique is a French colony and it is assumed in accordance with the law of the nations that the Spanish admiral will not be allowed to take on a supply of coal at that point. The law is clear on this point. Under ordinary circumstances he would be permitted to purchase a sufficient supply to take him to the nearest home port, but this does not apply to a fleet engaged in a hostile expedition, and should the French government permit the fleet to coal it would be regarded as an unfriendly act if not a hostile one against this government for which they will be held accountable.

Direct orders were given Gen. Miles this morning suspending for the present the movement of the army upon Cuba. The suspension is induced by the proximity of the Cape Verde fleet to Cuban waters. It was deemed by the department the part of wisdom not to risk landing troops on Cuban soil until it can be effected under the protection of a stronger fleet than is now available. The fact that army movements are postponed is indirectly evidence that a decisive naval battle is expected within a few days. No doubt the squadron under Sampson will seek an engagement with the Spanish fleet at once and it is with the idea of awaiting the result of that conflict that orders for the movement of land forces will be held in abeyance temporarily.

WASHINGTON, May 13—The war departments plans for the invasion of Cuba is materially changed by the news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters. It will delay the movement for a time.

Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Few people in Wisconsin have any conception of the magnitude of the exposition which the people of the great west, and more especially Nebraska, and its metropolis, Omaha, have undertaken to set before the people in the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, from June 1 to November 1 of this year.

The public and especially the people of Wisconsin and other western states are too well conversant with the energy and push of the citizens of the great leading centers of the west to need any assurance that a project of whatever proportions is too vast to stagger or so extensive as to appall those who represent the commercial interests of a city like Omaha.

In order the better to acquaint the citizens of the Badger state of the marvels that were being prepared on the banks of the Big Muddy, a company of twenty-four representatives of daily newspapers in the leading cities in Wisconsin were tendered an invitation to lay aside their local affairs and accept the joint hospitality of the Chicago & Northwestern railway and the exposition management, to see with their own eyes what wonders were being performed, how the hillsides of the great city were being transformed into gardens and all the wealth of art and architecture were being assembled into one grand picturesque scene, a reproduction in miniature of the World's Fair in 1893.

In no better manner could the exposition management have awakened interest in Wisconsin than by introducing the newspaper men to the exposition. Not one word in praise of their enterprise did the Omaha gentlemen solicit from their Wisconsin guests. That were unnecessary. So imbued with the spirit of the undertaking did the Wisconsin boys become that even the most prolific pen must become dissatisfied with its production and realize its utter impotency in doing justice in describing the grandeur of the exposition.

The Wisconsin men were totally unprepared for the magnificence of the scene which greeted their eyes Wednesday morning as they alighted from an electric car at the gates of the exposition grounds. There spreading out over acres upon acres of ground lay a veritable counterpart of the White City. There was the Court of Honor, with the lagoon, and ranged all about were colossal white structures, which in point of architecture if not in proportions, excelled even the massive buildings of the World's Fair. Here about the lagoon is a wealth of beauty and art that cannot fail to inspire even the most exacting critic. No expense has been spared, no stone left unturned to make the most inviting picture that art and wealth together could combine.

Stretching far to the north and east is the Midway, with its streets of Cairo, its Moorish village, Hagenbacks, and all the other features of the World's Fair with as many added attractions as could be placed, while to the east and south are ranged the state buildings. The Wisconsin building, which is nearing completion, occupies a most conspicuous location near the east entrance and is a structure architecturally superior to the Wisconsin buildings of the White City.

It is not within the limits of this article to go minutely into a description of the exposition. Such an undertaking is altogether too extensive for any one article.

A most enjoyable time was had by the Wisconsin editors. Assistant General Passenger Agent J. L. Ferguson, of the Northwestern, and General Agent S. H. Miller, of Oshkosh, escorted the party from Chicago.

A Wagner sleeper had been placed at the disposal of the Badger boys by the Northwestern officials, and judging from the magnificent repast set before them most of the party imagined that the Northwestern officials figured that there was nothing too good for Wisconsin.

At Council Bluffs, J. A. Kuhn, general agent of the Northwestern at Omaha, had chartered an electric car and escorted the gentlemen to the Hotel Dellonne, where breakfast was served. Here Major T. S. Clarkson, former commander of the G. A. R., and one of the exposition officials, took charge of the party and piloted them to the grounds, and assisted by Mr. H. D. Fisher of Florence, Wis., one of the Wisconsin commissioners, pointed out the buildings and gave interesting information. In the afternoon a banquet was served at the hotel, and further information elicited regarding the exposition, one of the most remarkable facts being that there was not one dollar of incumbrance on one of the buildings and the management hoped to open the gates free of debt. Nearly a million dollars has been subscribed in Omaha and the state of Nebraska. Addresses were delivered by Major Clarkson and President Wattles on behalf of the exposition, and there were brief responses by D. W. Dunham of Oshkosh, C. J. Augustin of Menasha and W. H. Burk of Sheboygan.

The following is a list of those in the party: P. M. Conkey of the Crescent, and E. Humphrey of the Post, Appleton; R. B. Howell, News, Beloit; T. H. Sweet, Commonwealth and W. F. Weber, News, Fond du Lac; M. T. Stokes, Advocate, Green Bay; B. F. Nowlan, Gazette, O. H. Brand, Recorder and E. M. Hurdy, Republican, Janesville; J. A. Hagenah, Cardinal, V. Shoenfield, Democrat and W. A. Bayley, Journal, Madison; A. Nash, Pilot, Manitowoc; J. R. Bloom, Breese, C. J. Augustin, Press, Menasha; G. Kimball, News and P. S. Callahan, Times, Neenah; D. W. Dunham, Northwestern, E. H. Leonard, Enterprise and W. C. Jenkins, Times, Oshkosh; E. A. Tostevin, Journal, James Milliken, News and M. Myrus, Times, Racine; A. A. Pott, Zeitung, W. H. Burk, Telegram, Sheboygan.

Racine has especial reason to take a lively interest in the Trans-Mississippi exposition. No city in Wisconsin, barring Milwaukee, owes more or has more to expect from the great west than the Belle City. Fully one-half of the manufactured products of this city find their way into the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas, and the Journal is proud to remark that no Wisconsin city will be better represented in point of exhibits than will Racine. It is to the interest of every citizen to advance this great exposition of western push, energy and grit. What will help the west will help Racine, and the Belle City ought to feel proud of its reputation throughout these states and do all in its power to sustain it.

OBITUARY.

Larson.

From Daily of May 13.

Miss Grace Anna Larson died yesterday morning at her home, No. 1252 Mound avenue, of lung trouble, aged 16 years. Deceased was a pupil of the Racine High school and a member of the First Presbyterian church. She was a very bright and winsome young lady and popular both at school and in the church. Her death will be learned with sincere sorrow by all who knew her. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Madison Journal: And now some of the correspondents are talking about Dewey for president. But it will prove all talk. Dewey is a soldier and a sailor, not an office seeker, and he does not belong to the early dwarf variety of candidates.

SAN JUAN HAS FALLEN

Report in London Says San Juan, Porto Rico, Has Surrendered.

SAMPSON MAKES A REPORT

His Dispatch Taken to St. Thomas by the Yale.

SAYS NOTHING OF SURRENDER

Admiral Sampson Reports That He Opened Fire at Daybreak Yesterday, Doing Heavy Damage to the Batteries—No Serious Damage Resulted to Our Ships—We Lost One Killed and Seven Wounded.

LONDON, May 13.—A special to the Evening News from St. Thomas says San Juan del Porto Rico surrendered at six yesterday evening.

The dispatch adds that immense damage was done the city and a number of important buildings collapsed. The Iowa and Detroit, according to this dispatch, fired 430 shots with terrible effect. The Americans did not attempt to take possession of or destroy the town beyond muzing the fortifications.

All American ships except the Montgomery steamed in an elliptical formation before the forts which fired twenty to thirty guns, seven of which were good. The fleet fired too low, but at the second shot they got the elevation and soon silenced Morro castle, set fire to the town and driving the Spaniards from their guns repeatedly. The shore guns fired a hundred shots. The New York was hit once. One seaman was killed and four wounded. The Iowa was hit once and two were slightly wounded.

THE ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—At 7:30 this morning the navy department received the following from Sampson dated St. Thomas, May 12:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced an attack upon the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to that portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fleet but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any of our ships resulted."

(Signed) Sampson.

Sampson's statement that he attacked with only a portion of the fleet is taken to indicate that he did not find it expedient to take the entire squadron into the harbor, though it is not believed he has separated the fleet. The navy department were at a loss to know how his dispatch reached St. Thomas until reading the Associated Press dispatch announcing the presence of the Yale at St. Thomas.

THE CASUALTIES AT PORTO RICO.

NEW YORK, May 13—A St. Thomas special says the casualities to the Americans in the bombardment of San Juan is as follows:

Killed, FRANK WIDEMARK, seaman.

Wounded, Samuel Feltman, leg broken and four other seamen.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, May 13.—The forts at San Juan, De Porto Rico, have been bombarded by a portion of Sampson's fleet. A remarkable feature of the bombardment was the bad marksmanship of the Spanish gunners. Hardly a shot from the forts struck the ships, while the ships' gunners struck the forts repeatedly. Most Spanish projectiles fell very wide and at a close engagement the fortifications had a very dilapidated appearance, but their guns were as active as ever.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico has a population (1887) of 813,937. The negroes number over 300,000. Chief town, San Juan, 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146.

Revenue 1894-1895, 5,454,058 pesos (92.6 cents); expenditures, 3,905,667 pesos.

The principal exports in 1896 were coffee, 26,655 tons (value £2,500,328); sugar, 54,905 tons (£703,758); molasses, 14,740 tons (£110,407); tobacco, 1,030 tons (£87,302). The total exports in 1895 amounted to 15,799,000 pesos; imports, 17,446,000 pesos.

The value of imports from Porto Rico into Spain in 1895 was 30,179,764 Spanish pesetas, and the exports from Spain to Porto Rico 44,407,352 pesetas.

In 1895, 1,077 vessels of 1,079,036 tons, entered Porto Rico.

The total valuation of the imports from Cuba and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom in 1896 was £35,841; and the exports of British produce thither were of the value of £722,550. The chief imports into the United Kingdom are: Unrefined sugar, £2,299,764 in 1897; £11,386 in 1896; furniture woods, £10,350. The British exports, mainly comprise cotton manufactures, £233,673; linens, £137,643; iron, wrought and unwrought, £78,668 in 1896.

In Porto Rico there are 470 miles of telegraph and 137 miles of railway, besides 170 miles under construction.

In Porto Rico the coin in use is the 5-pesetas piece. The coinage of Spanish dollars of similar value to take their place has been decreed.

Felix W. Preston, who has been United States consular agent at Ponce, Porto Rico, and who returned to New York a few days ago, says the island has been subject to a six-months' drought, and crops of all kinds have failed. In addition to this calamity, the Spanish government has ordered the people to furnish supplies sufficient to feed its army of 6,000 men for at least three months.

Concerning the defenses of the city of San Juan Mr. Preston said there were two forts, although one of them, San Cristobal, was little more than an ordinary earthwork. The second one, which, like the castle at the entrance of Havana harbor, is known as Morro, is on the east side of the channel which leads to the harbor proper. This fort was modern in all its appointments and is supplied with the latest and most effective guns. The harbor is planted with mines and is patrolled by four gunboats, three of which are very small, while the fourth is a large sized vessel.

There are large barracks at San Juan, which at the present time are occupied by about 2,000 soldiers. Mr. Preston thought that the number of troops at Ponce was about 1,000. The city, which has a population of 36,000 and is next in importance to San Juan, has no harbor defenses whatever.

THE CORRECT DRESS SKIRT.

The greatest ambition of the dressy woman this season is to be slender, remarks a writer in Woman's Home Companion for May; so that all dress skirts are fitted with the greatest care and are held close to the figure until the knees are reached, when they may flare or hang easy, as one may wish. In Paris women have discarded taffeta silk as a lining to dress skirts, and are using either surah silk or old-fashioned delaine instead, so as to give the soft, clinging effect. Moreover, they havee given up their pet petticoat of rustling taffeta, and now wear surah or any silk without rustle or stiffness. In London the long walking skirt is the correct thing, touching the ground all around with a decided train in the back. These skirts are made quite narrow and are really intended for dressy promenade wear. If the material is wide they are cut circular, but if narrow are made gored, and are universally made severely plain at the bottom. There are many variations of the old bell skirt, but it is the Paquin flounce or flounces that stamp the seal of smartness on the new gowns.

Elegant Work.

The Thomas Driver & Sons Manufacturing Co. have just finished a couple of elegant cabins for steel yachts being constructed by the Racine Boat Manufacturing company. One is for the yacht of Mr. Ryerson, of Chicago. The size is 12x14 and the interior is finished in mahogany, and contains all of the modern improvements. The second is for the yacht of Otto Young, manager of the Chicago Fair store. This one is also 12x14 and is trimmed in mahogany, with birds eye maple ceiling, brass trimmings, electric light appliances, closets, lounges, etc. The company is also making mahogany steps for the yachts Thistle and furniture for the interior of the post-office. To protect the works from fire they are placing a 175-barrel tank on the roof of the shaving room. Never was the factory more busy than at present.

Madison State Journal: The Stoughton Hub voices the sentiments of the Republican press of the state generally when it says that "Gov. Scofield has given the state a very satisfactory administration and deserves to be renominated without a contest." We know of no reputable Republican paper in the state which actually opposes him. Two or three little personal organs that have spites to gratify are picking at him harmlessly, but they are of no consequence.

EAU CLAIRE'S HOME.

357 Young Mothers Taken in During Ten Years.

HOMES FOUND FOR THE BABIES.

A W. C. T. U. Philanthropy — Annette Shaw, Physician and Former Pastor of a Universalist Church—Were Our Housewives More Motherly, Fewer Homesteads Would Go Wrong—40 Per Cent. of the Babies Die.

Madison, Wis., May 10.—There was a picture of Frances Willard on the mantle and a crotched motto, "Rock of Ages," on the wall. Two or three cradles were in the room and on a pillow in a big chair was a baby; while in the distance other babies could be heard crying. It was the reception room of the W. C. T. U. Home at Eau Claire.

That's a kindly name for an institution which shelters prospective mothers whose finger has not yet worn a wedding ring. Here a baby is born nearly every week which will never know its father; and from these friendly walls young women go forth quietly, leaving their little ones behind, to begin a new life, and the world may never know that those "Rock of Ages Women," as a saloon keeper in the crusade in the '70s at Washington Court House, O., styled them, saved a soul from death and robbed the Scarlet Sisterhood of a fresh recruit.

Another of Those Short-Haired Women.

To speak of this Eau Claire philanthrophy is to think of Dr. Annette J. Shaw. A "new woman" you would call her. She is of medium height, her hair is cut short and is iron gray. She is an edition de lux of Monte Christo. Her face is full, and the features are square and kindly, but determined. "She looks like a man," the children sometimes say as she passes by. Her dress to some extent suggests the parallel.

Then, too, she has chosen man's occupations. Vermont-born, she was college-educated and studied theology. For eight years she preached in Universalist pulpits in Vermont and Chicago suburbs. Then her voice gave out and she took to medicine. She studied in Bennett college, Chicago, and in 1884 came to Eau Claire. It has been her home ever since.

Flippant and thoughtless people find many a text in such a career. But as the quiet, little woman led me in and out among the twelve babies, and the faces of young women bent low over their sewing as we went; and others clasped their infants closer; and through half opened doors we saw others on beds of pain, I thought of the 357 young mothers who had been under her care in the past ten years, and the place seemed holy ground. Miss Shaw is a Universalist and doesn't believe in hell, and to some people is a heretic, but nine of ten of these girls she takes into her home and heart turn from the path that leads downward; while of those who tread the wine press of suffering and despair alone, it is said, nine-tenths run wild to wreck and ruin for want of a helping hand.

Frances Willard used to visit Annette Shaw and her babies, and the great Nazarene would look in on her, too, if he came to Eau Claire, for the two are interested in the same things.

Women Contribute $1,000 a Year.

Sparta is said to be the banner W. C. T. U. town in the state. With 5,000 population it has 140 members. There are 200 active local unions in Wisconsin, with 3,000 members. Eau Claire has three unions and in 1887 the members decided they wanted to do something definite. Moreover, they wanted to do something for their own sex. They decided they would run a girl's lodging house. Capital idea!

Some of them said, "We'll let in only those who say they have led respectable lives." Others said, "No, we'll ask no questions." The result was a split. Fifteen ladies withdrew and formed a new union, devoting their energies to an industrial school, where 225 children every Saturday afternoon are taught sewing, etc., together with effective temperance instruction.

These of the local directory of the "Home" have served from the beginning—Mrs. L. A. Doolittle, Mrs. E. J. Whereatt, and Mrs. M. B. Wigman. It was found there was little call for a lodging house in so small a city, so it developed into a refuge. The second year it was taken under the auspices of the state association, which appropriates $1,000 a year. There is a state directory of the Home among whose members are Mrs. Vie H. Campbell of Evansville, Mrs. E. A. Shores of Ashland, and Mrs. Frank Upham of Marshfield.

What a Girl Promises at the Door.

The local unions really send the girls, but sometimes they come in out of the storm of their own motion. Usually they are penniless, and have no clothes and it is necessary for the "Home" to pay the baggage man. The girl promises to put herself under the control of the Home one year; to obey rules; to do her share of the work (for the matron is the only employe in the institution); to do with her child what the Home thinks best; to pay to the Home $20 "some day"—when she returns to work. Often they can earn but $1 a week, and they need that for clothes, so the reimbursement is rarely made.

"What kind of men have betrayed these girls?" I asked.

"As a rule ten years older in age, worthless fellows. Sometimes the hired man where the girl works; sometimes the employer; more often acquaintances picked up on the street."

The Home management with the help of Attorney L. A. Doolittle or some one else, sometimes attempts to get a sum of money out of the betrayer; and there have been some marriages between inmates and those who wronged them. Out of eight such, however, but three are happy unions. The woman's devotion seems clinched by her sorry experience; the betrayer seeks new victims. The average stay in the Home is perhaps five months. Some come six months or so before their child is born, which makes it possible to get the best hold on the mother.

Why Girls Go Wrong.

I asked Dr. Shaw what was the cure of the evil. She indicated a purer home and have an object lesson of holy living; but she especially pointed out the heedlessness of American women with respect to their servants. These girls are too often treated like cattle. Not only are they given a room that no one else will live in, and frozen out of any social life in the home, but the "queen of the home circle," who so diligently safeguards her own daughters, allows the young girl of the kitchen to come and go, with no questions asked. The latter must have companionship; she is forced on the streets nights and perilous acquaintances are formed.

"I pay my servant her wages and my responsibility ends there," said one woman of high social standing. Yet the betrayed girls at Eau Claire are from 14 to 18 years old, as a rule.

Inquire, good woman, of your servant. You may find she is from a well-to-do family in the country; perhaps her father has more accumulations than your husband. You may find the young girl was accustomed to the best society in her little town and perhaps sang in the church choir. Yet, because she is "in service," you regard her as of a world different.

It is amusing how our women—good women, too—grow flint-hearted at the mention of the friendless young girl in the kitchen. And when she does go wrong—forced away from the fireside—she is styled a "brazen hussy," and Dr. Shaw was once asked why she spent the best years of her life looking after such worthless folks who had only themselves to blame.

Human Versus Divine Charity.

There have been some who opposed the work because it seemed "to promote vice." Their theory is that a betrayed girl should have things made as uncomfortable for her as possible as a penalty and warning. The school has never had to take in a girl a second time in child birth.

"If we were asked to do it, I don't know what we should say," remarked Dr. Shaw. The visitor knew—she would be forgiven and made comfortable.

The girls tell their story before they leave. As a rule, their downfall may be credited to trust—they fall through the divinest part of the nature.

When the young mothers are strong enough they are found positions away from Eau Claire if possible. They are never placed in hotels. Some of them go to Dakota. High tributes are paid to the faithfulness of some of them. There seems to be no trouble in finding homes for either mother or child. As a rule, they do not go together, and the separation of mother and child is the hardest part of the work. Dr. Shaw was for three years a hard worker in the Wisconsin Aid society, and understands how to place children. Where the child goes with the mother it is a badge of her shame. If she goes back to her old home the relatives taunt her with it. Adopting parties know nothing of the child's history. The great need in the work is an industrial training school, where the girls may be taught to do things that shall make them useful.

The Great Need—Industrial Training.

While the atmosphere of the home is markedly religious; belief cuts no figure in admission. At present there are four Catholics and ten Protestant; but the proportion has been as high as nine Catholics. If the mother wants her child in a Catholic home and a good one can be found, the wish is respected. Of the applicants, perhaps five in the hundred have been walking the by-paths for two or three years; the others have fallen recently. Aside from the need of industrial training Dr. Shaw wants another building as a home for younger girls who are in danger; those who have not yet fallen, but who inevitably will in their present environment. Dr. Shaw says the "age of consent" in Wisconsin is shamefully low.

"Salvation for a girl depends on connection with the school; on supervision; or on correspondence. It isn't enough to tide a victim through her sickness and then set her adrift. She must be helped and encouraged and watched. A marriage has been the lot of 137 of the girls, after which the managers feel their duty is done. The girls are trained to tell their story of the past that no cloud of terror may shadow the new home life. Some of the girls—about 10 per cent.—seem utterly bad and relapse into evil ways. Some of them run away from the home. Only a reformatory with bolts and bars could hold them. Eau Claire home is a shelter for the girls at any time when they lose their positions.

There are fourteen rooms in the building, a number of them furnished by local unions. The matron is Ida R. Green of Madison, who receives but $20 a month. She is a sister of Miss Lansing, the former beloved and best matron, who died suddenly Jan. 22, 1897. The tenth anniversay of the work will be celebrated the 24th of this month at Eau Claire, where the state W. C. T. U. holds its convention. The sum of $1,000 is needed to pay balance on the building and make repairs. I could not help thinking as I saw the company of penitents at the simple supper with the matron, or looked in on the rooms full of babies, as sweet and winsome as any babies, that the wealthy men and families of the state would help the work if they but knew. Perhaps this article may lead to a check.

As Eager as Children Christmas Eve.

As I came away two girls were walking with arms about each other in the garden, secure from observation by the high fence, and apparently enjoying each other's speech and company. How community of experiences binds men together! A mute boy is miserable alone in his native town; but with hundreds of others at the Delavan school he is radiantly happy. Even a half-witted boy who, at home, is teased and derided, prefers the school for the feeble-minded, and with equals is at least content.

These two girls, separated and amid old scenes, would walk along the streets to the whistle of the "Rogue's March" and the evil-minded devise fresh expedients to complete their ruin. The world would style them "soiled doves," and the ermine of respectability would be carefully drawn to avoid the pollution.

But as they looked in at the window on their friend with handsome, short gray hair, brushed on the side like a man's, they felt secure. It was a still, beautiful close of the day. They were talking eagerly of a new life far away, where no one knew their story and they were innocent children again in their glee and anticipation.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS

Jep Jones Tells About the Yellow Fever Scare That Almost Ruined the Town.

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Everybody in Squan Creek was lyin' and braggin' as usual, and bizness in the fish and oyster line was never better, when the schooner "Mary Ann Jones" put in one day to land a man who had bin taken sick. We felt sorry fur the sailor, and when he had bin taken up to Jim Westover's house most everybody in town called to see him. I don't remember what sort o' sickness the doctors called it, but he kept growin' wuss and wuss and finally died. On the day he was buried three or four of our people was taken sick, and in a day or two more it was known that we had the yellow fever among us. When this news came out purty nigh every man in Squan Creek took to his bed. Some had the fever and some was only scart, but it operated just the same. The preacher was away on his vacation, and Uncle Silas Jackson was the only man to be sent fur. It was Abner Jones who got him fust and who said:

"Uncle Silas, I'm thinkin' this is a judgment on Squan Creek for its badness. Do ye think I might escape death by confessin' my meanness?"

"It might draw ye back from the grave, though ye've waited a mighty long time," replies Uncle Silas.

Then Abner went at it and confessed to everything fur ten years past. He owned up to stealin' two fish nets, seven



"THEY BOUND HIM HAND AND FOOT."

oars, three lobster-traps and an anchor, and on top o' them he particularized 27 whoppin' big lies he had told about sharks and whales and sea monsters. Uncle Silas suggested that he had better hold a few things back and take chances, but Abner was in a meltin' mood and he made a clean breast of everything, even to pizenin' a cat. It was all writ down on paper, and he signed it, and next day he said he felt a heap better. The next man to send for Uncle Silas was Mose Hepworth, and he rolled his eyes up to the ceilin' an' said:

"Silas Jackson, I can't perish of this yaller fever with all these sins to answer fur. It was me who killed the Widder Scott's black hog with a club. It was me who lied about seein' a ghost in the marsh. It was me who stole that bar'l o' salt from in front o' Rigg's grocery. Do you remember that story o' mine about seein' a sea sarpint?"

"I dew remember," sez Uncle Silas.

"I told it and made affidavy to it, and lied all the way through. I've bin an awful liar, Uncle Silas—the awfulest liar in America. Last night I counted up over 600 whoppin' big lies I've told in the last two years, and I know I didn't git over half of 'em in at that. I sold that lie about the sea surpint to a New York paper fur $15, and now I'm a dyin' man and will be shet out o' Heaven."

Uncle Silas comforted him by advisin' that he own up to all his meanness, and arter a half day's hard work it was all writ down and signed with his name. Then Tom Bushwick sent fur the old man, and was found with his legs all drawed up and his finger nails turnin' blue. Arter he had cried and sobbed fur a few minits he said:

"Uncle Silas, I can't die 'till I hev made things right with sartin folks. Do you remember of losin' a two-dollar bill one Fourth of July as you was yellin' fur George Washington?"

"I dew," sez Uncle Silas—"I dew."

"Wall, I found it and kept it, and I want to gin you four dollars to make even. Three y'ars ago I told a lie about seein' a devil-fish down the bay. A Philadelphia paper gin me ten dollars fur my affidavy, but I wuz lyin' all the time. Last spring I got mad at Dan Green because he was a better liar than I was and I sunk his boat in the creek. Everybody thought a tramp done it, but it was me. I've bin a bad man, Uncle Silas—a mighty bad man, and I want to own up to everythin' and see if I can't manage to git pardoned."

Uncle Silas went out and got sum more fools-cap and writ down Tom's dyin' statement and had him sign it; and then he called on Aaron White and others. Aaron owned up to 360 lies, and to smashin' the windows of the skulehouse.

Caleb Perkins, who had passed fur a purty decent man, owned up to over 200 lies and to throwin' ink on the doors of the Methodist church to spite the preacher.

Simpson Smith, who had made affidavy only a month before about seein' a lobster crawl up on the beach and carry off a yearlin' calf in his claws, owned up that he had perjured hisself. He also acknowledged that he stole four bags o' taters and a smoked ham from Dan Hopkins' wood-shed, and stood calmly by while a tramp was sent to jail for six months as the guilty party.

Sum 30 different men sent fur Uncle Silas and made confessions and signed 'em, and all was ready to die and go to Heaven; when the doctors found out it wasn't yaller fever at all, but sum sort o' blood pizenin' from bad water or sunthin'. It wasn't a week before all the sick was walkin' about agin and most of 'em was also lyin' about how near death they had bin. All at once it was remembered that they had confessed to Uncle Silas, and that he had the documents to show. The crowd got together and sent Abner Jones as a delegate, and when he found Uncle Silas he sez:

"Mebbe you was in to see me the day the doctors gin me up and said I'd be dead before sundown?"

"Mebbe I was," calmly replies Uncle Silas.

"I was outer my head, of course, and didn't know what I was sayin'. You ain't the sort o' man who'd write down my dyin' words and hold 'em up agin me. Can't nobody make me believe you was as mean as that."

"But you axed me to write 'em down, and you signed your name," sez Uncle Silas.

"But I was a dyin' man and outer my head."

"Wall, I'll see about it," sez Uncle Silas, as he went out to hoe in his garden, and nobody couldn't git any more satisfaction than that. As folks got over bein' skeered they naturally wanted to go to lyin' agin and hev things move on as before, but with Uncle Silas holdin' them written confessions it was too risky. As Tom Bushwick said to the crowd when they held a public meetin':

"Gentlemen, sunthin' has got to be dun. The fate of Squan Creek is a-tremblin' in the balance. If we can't resume our lyin' this town will be a desolate ruin inside of two y'ars. We must hev them documents from the hands of Uncle Silas or perish in the attempt."

It was agreed to gin him an even hundred dollars for the confessions, but he wasn't to be bribed. He felt it his dooty, he said, to change things over in Squan Creek and make a higher moral standard, and nobody could git them papers unless everybody would quit lyin' fur two hull y'ars. That plunged the public into despair, but not fur long. Another meetin' was called, and when it broke up a gang of men rushed into Uncle Silas' cabin and bound him hand and foot and sarched out the documents and took 'em away. That was at 11 o'clock at night, and as the clock struck 12 the bizniss of lyin' was resumed from one end of the town to the other, and even the infants of Squan Creek felt that a great calamity had been escaped by a close shave. It was generally expected that Uncle Silas would appeal to the law and the grand jury, but he didn't do nuthin' of the kind. At daylight next mornin', hevin' thought it all over, and wishin' to do his best fur Squan Creek, he cum out on the street and said to Jabez Andrews:

"Jabez, I was powerful sleepy last night, and so was the ole woman. If you or anybody else rapped on the door and wanted to borry camphor or mustard fur sickness I'm sorry we didn't wake up and hand it out!"

A Novelty.

He—I'd like to see that 16-inch gun which is being made for the defense of New York harbor.

She—So should I. I had no idea any of those guns were as short as that.—N. Y. Truth.

Oh, Say!

Editor—The meter of this poem is defective.

Contributor—I meant it to be—the poem is entitled, "The Charge of the Gas Company."—Puck.

Like Work.

Toyle Knott—Wouldn't it be nice to be an angel an' fly t'rough de clouds?

Lazy Lawrence — Fly? Nit. Ye'd have to flap yer wings.—Up to Date.

A GENTLEMAN'S SON

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Copyright, 1898.

I have met and conversed with Edward Orton Fisher, the son of James Wyndham Fisher, gentleman, of the county of Suffolk, England, and we were agreed, as were also several of his relatives and friends, that no sane man could mistake me for him. In height there is a difference of two inches; in weight of 15 pounds. He has black hair and eyes, while mine are light, and if a fortune depended on it no one could trace the slightest family resemblance, and yet, strange as it may seem, our identities got mixed up once upon a time in a way very unpleasant for me.

I was in a London concert hall one evening when a man of middle age and good address took occasion to speak to me and bring about a conversation. He did not seem to regard me as a stranger to London, yet mentioned several places of interest which he thought I might wish to visit. We both left the hall at once, talking as we went, and on reaching the street walked for several blocks in company. We had halted and were about to separate when my friend was addressed by a man in a cab which had been rolling along at an easy pace and stopped at the curb. I moved off after a "good-night," and had gone half a block when I was overtaken by both men. My friend of the evening had given his name as Saunders and he introduced the other as Allbright. I was asked if I did not wish to visit an opium den near by, much patronized by the aristocracy; and as the hour was still early and I hadn't the least fear of my two acquaintances, we set off arm in arm. The walk extended over five blocks, and as we mounted the steps of what looked like a private house in a semi-respectable street, I made inquiry as to the location. One of the men answered that it was Ransom street, and just then the door opened and we entered a dimly lighted hall. The attendant waved his hand for us to pass upstairs, and we went up two flights, down a long passage and entered a back room. This room was plainly furnished and lighted by a single lamp. It was occupied by a middle-aged, well-dressed man, who was reading a book as we entered. He laid his book down and looked up, but did not rise. As we stood before him Mr. Saunders said:

"Mr. Wakeman, I have brought a gentleman who wishes to have a little chat with you on business affairs. You will find him a very pleasant man to talk to, and when the business is concluded we will return to escort him to his lodgings."

The two men were gone before I fairly realized what had been said; and after a few seconds the man at the table motioned me to a chair and calmly said:

"Mr. Fisher, it gives me great pleasure to meet you, and if you are the man I take you for we shall conclude our business in a satisfactory manner. Owing to circumstances over which I have no control I am compelled to ask for a loan of £2,000. As soon as your check has been honored, which will be as soon as the bank opens to-morrow, you will be at liberty to depart. There is sherry in that decanter, Mr. Fisher, and here are some excellent cigars. Make yourself comfortable while we talk."

I stared at him for awhile, wondering if I had been led into a trap; then I asked him why he called me Mr. Fisher and what he meant by a loan. He smiled in reply, and lighted a cigar and made himself comfortable in his chair as he said:

"Explanations are always in order, Mr. Fisher. We have made no mistake in bringing you here. You are a young man of means. We want some of your money—£2,000. You will be kept a prisoner in this room until you sign a check and that check is cashed. We rented this house with that object in view, and we can wait a year if necessary. We have been planning for two months, and as we have been to considerable expense and trouble, and the money is to be divided between three of us, you will realize that our demand is a moderate one. Light a cigar, Mr. Fisher. You take matters coolly, and I am glad of it."

I helped myself to a cigar and began to feel easier in my mind. They had trapped the wrong man, and I had but to identify myself to be told to walk out. I told them that my name was Gibson, not Fisher. If he was under the impression that I was an Englishman he was mistaken. I was an American, and had been in London only a month. I was lodging in Red Prince square, and people there would corroborate my statements. If the idea was to extort money from me we could very soon reach a figure, as I had only a few hundred dollars to turn over.

"There is no bed here, but the lounge is quite comfortable," said the man as he rose up. "You don't know yourself to-night, but memory may return with the sun. I'll come in after breakfast and see how you feel. Good night, Mr. Fisher."

He was out of the room before I knew he was going, leaving by a door at the side. I pounded on the door and called for him to return, and after waiting two or three minutes I began a closer inspection of the room. There was but one window, and that was boarded up from the outside, while stout wooden bars had been screwed to the casings from the inside. The two doors were of solid oak, and it would have needed a crow-bar to open one of them. In the room were a lounge, four chairs, and a table, all new and cheap. I felt quite sure that any racket I might make could not be heard outside the house and would do no good, and at the same time I argued that the men must soon discover their error and set me at liberty. I was sound asleep on the lounge when a man brought in my breakfast on a tray, and a fair breakfast it was. He was a grim-faced fellow, rather poorly dressed, and as he placed the tray on the table he looked at me in an insolent way and said:

"The guv'nor will be here in half an hour, and you'd better get that business over with him as soon as you can. The guv'nor ain't got much time to fool away, and he's a bad man if you try tricks on him."

I made no answer, and he went away by the side door and left me to the breakfast. It had been disposed of and I was enjoying a cigar when Mr. Wakeman entered, bade me good morning and said:

"Well, I hope I find you feeling in a mood for business. Have you any checks with you, Mr. Fisher, or do you wish me to procure some? We can finish in a couple of hours if you will."

I laughed at him as I went over the ground of the previous night. He had captured the wrong man, and it was useless to waste any more time over it. I had no letters or papers with me to prove my identity, but my garments bore the name of a New York tailor, and he had but to send to my hotel to get all the facts wanted. He smiled sarcastically at first, but I soon had him doubting, and he went away to return in half an hour with Saunders. This man looked me over with care and said to the other:

"I have known Mr. Fisher by sight for three years, and I am sure this is the man. He is simply trying a game of bluff. Better not carry it too far, young man! We are not the sort of people to stand a great amount of nonsense!"

I answered that I had nothing in particular to do for three or four days, and if they desired to board and lodge me it would be to my liking. If they insisted that I was Fisher I would sign a check with that name for £50,000 if they desired. This offer was what set them to doubting, and they started out to find my references. They must have found things as I said, but neither Wakeman nor Saunders came near me again. It was four o'clock in the afternoon before anyone appeared, and then the man who had brought my breakfast suddenly walked in. I at once saw that he was in a bad humor, and he did not wait long before saying:

"Now, then, you ought to know better than to play any such game on us, and I am going to give you a thumping to even up things!"

I started to argue with him, but he rushed at me in a furious way and was plainly bent on violence. I was no match for him in strength, and for three or four minutes I avoided him by dodging and running about. He grew more ugly as he failed to get hold of me, and at length declared that he would kill me before he left the room. The tray had not yet been removed from the table, and on it stood a pitcher which had contained milk. While dodging about, I seized this pitcher, and as the ruffian penned me up in a corner I whirled it about my head and sent it flying full at his face. It knocked him flat, and he lay so still that I thought him dead. He had shut and locked the door after him and had the key in his pocket. As I began searching for it the fellow showed signs of coming to, and unbuckling the belt which held up his trousers, I rolled him over and made his arms fast behind him. Then I removed my suspenders and tied his feet, and I had just turned him on his back when he began struggling and shouting and cursing. It was well for me that I had him secure, as he was in a mood to do murder. He rolled about for half an hour threatening me at every breath, and when he was physically exhausted his eyes glared at me like a mad dog's. The door-key was in his hip-pocket, but I was a full hour getting at it. Though fast bound he resisted my efforts to turn him over, and I had to beware of his teeth as I worked at him. I finally got the key and opened the door to find a vacant room behind it with a stairway leading down to the rear yard. This yard was only about 30x30 feet, surrounded by blank walls of other buildings, and though I searched around for an hour I could find no way out of it. The back door of the first story was locked, and I finally had to return to the room upstairs and see what could be done with the door leading into the hall. In the yard I found a stone weighing about five pounds, and with this I presently attacked the door. The man on the floor had cooled off a bit, and when he realized that I was bound to batter the door down and make my escape he said:

"I've got a bad temper, and can't always hold myself. I don't say you are to blame for not being the man we was after, but I was so put out over the mistake that I wanted to get even. If you'll untie me I'll call it square and show you the way out of the yard."

I looked him in the face and decided not to trust him; and when I told him so he said he would kill me if he had to follow me to the end of the earth. With the big stone I pounded away at the panels of the door until I finally had the whole thing so shaky that I tore it away. There were four other rooms on that floor and five above. I went through them all and found nothing but dust and dirt. On the first floor there was a parlor, with four rooms behind it, but no one had occupied the place for months. Stretched across the kitchen was a clothesline. I took it down, returned to my man, and used it to tie his ankles in place of my suspenders. When this was done I made him fast to the leg of the lounge and told him that I would presently send a policeman to release him. He coaxed and threatened by turns and finally offered me £50 to release him and let him go his way.

The front door fastened with a spring lock, and I went out fully intending to give the man into custody and try and bring the whole gang to book. Once outside I found the street to be named Rivington street, and to be occupied mostly by laborers and foreigners. But if I laid information with the police I was certain to be held as a witness and put to much trouble, and on thinking it over I decided to say nothing. I did, however, hunt up the address of the young man I was taken for, had a personal interview with him, and related the full particulars. This was a week later. In company with a private detective we visited the house one afternoon, having the key from the landlord, and with the exception of the man we found things as I had left them. Whether he had released himself or been set free by some one of the gang no one could say; the only relic he had left behind him was the broken pitcher which had helped me to get the better of him and probably prevented a murder. The whole scheme was to extort money, of course, and young Mr. Fisher was frank enough to say that had he found himself in the hands of the gang he would have handed over his check for £2,000 and been glad to get out of it on those terms.

A WIDOW'S LOYALTY

I had found lodging for the night at the Widow Hope's cabin, and after supper was over and the smaller children put to bed, she lighted her pipe and sat down for a talk. After awhile I asked how long her husband had been dead; she got up, took the candle in her hand, and looked at some pencil marks on the back door. After studying for a minute, she came back to her chair and replied:

"Jim's bin dead 'bout a y'ar and a half, sah."

"Die of your mountain fever?"

"Lawd, no! Jim was no man to die of a fever."

"Then he met with an accident?"

"No, sah, didn't meet with no accident."

Etiquette forbade my pursuing the subject farther, but after drawing a few vigorous whiffs she removed her pipe and said:

"What Jim died of, sah, was hangin'."

"You don't mean that your husband was hung on a gallows, do you?" I asked.

"Fur shore, sah. Yes, sah, Jim was hung accordin' to law, and a thousand people was thar' to see. Everything perfectly reg'lar, sah. I was sorter thinkin' I'd like to talk with yo' about it. It was a dawg-gone shame the way they used Jim, and I shall never feel right about it."

"He killed somebody, of course?" I ventured to observe.

"Of co'se. It was all in the papers, but mebbe you didn't see 'em way up no'th. Yes, Jim he killed Hiram Lawson, and he never went fur to deny it. Jest kept sayin' all the time that he killed him. He had to kill him, sah—he had to do it."

"Did they have a quarrel?"

"No, sah, didn't hev no quarrel. Jim was no hand to fuss with anybody. That onery Hiram Lawson finds one of our hawgs roamin' about and pens him up. John Tarbell sees him do it, and he comes and tells Jim. Jim takes his gun and goes over and sez:

"'Hiram, I want my hawg.'

"'Hain't got him,' sez Hiram.

"'That's him in the pen.'

"'That's a hawg I toted up from Bristol.'

"As I said," continued the widow as she turned to me, "Jim was no hand fur fussin'. He knowed that was our hawg, and he knowed Hiram wouldn't gin him up without a lot of wranglin'. So he pops Hiram over and drives the hawg home, and that bacon yo' had fur supper was a part of the critter."

"And he killed him for a hog?" I exclaimed.

"Killed him fur a hawg? Why, of co'se he did—of co'se he did! What else would he kill him fur? Wasn't goin' to let a dratted good-for-nuthin' like Hiram Lawson pen up and keep one of our hawgs, was he?"

"But it was only a hog," I foolishly protested.

"Only a hawg!" she repeated, as she rose up in her excitement. "Stranger, mebbe you don't know the value of a big black hawg down in this kentry. And mebbe if yo'd bin yere yo'd a sworn agin Jim, same as others did, and if yo'd bin on that jury yo'd hev sent him out to be hung? Looks powerful like it to me jest now, and bein' I'm Jim's widder, and bein' as I won't hear his mem'ry scandalized, I reckon yo'd better shoulder yo'r pack and move on further!"

M QUAD.

He Ought to Know.

"I understand she's gone on the lecture platform."

"She has."

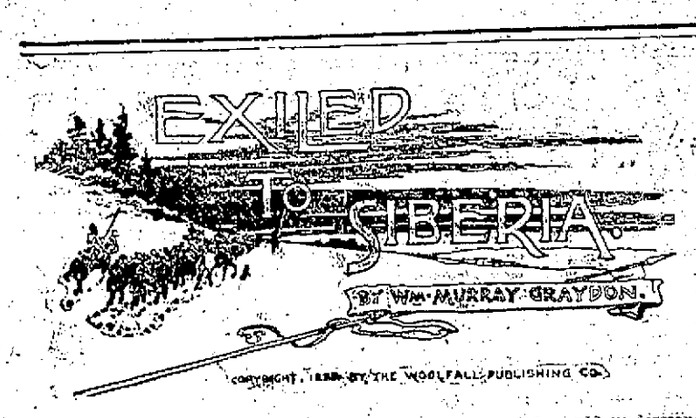
"Is she much of a lecturer?"

"Her husband is said to think so."—Chicago Post.

Not Long Enough for That.

Tourist—Do we stop here long enough for luncheon?

Brakeman—We do, unless you insist on eating a whole sandwich.—Harlem Life.



CHAPTER XXII.

A DARING DEED.

The starosta evidently failed to notice the consternation that his visit had produced.

"Pardon, a thousand pardons, your honor!" he exclaimed volubly, addressing Poussin, who had pushed his way to the front. "I am sorry that I must disturb you, but I really have no choice, as your honor can readily see for yourself. This is a government position, you know, and of course I must be very careful"—

"What are you talking about?" interrupted Poussin angrily, glancing aslant at his companions, who had edged across the room. "Speak and explain yourself."

"Why, don't you know?" said the starosta in a surprised tone. "Didn't you hear the noise and see the Cossacks in the yard? His excellency the government inspector will be here in an hour or two, and this room must be made ready for him. He was not expected so soon, but it seems that he fears the warm weather will set in before he reaches the Pacific. He has come clear from St. Petersburg. This is the commander of the Cossack advance guard, who always precedes his excellency some miles." And the starosta indicated the officer at his side, who at once muttered out an apology for disturbing the travelers at their rest.

Back in the shadow of the wall Platoff and Maurice drew a sigh of relief that was audible in the doorway. Poussin, too, was overcome by the sudden transition from despair to hope, but he retained his self possession admirably and replied with a well assumed touch of indignation:

"It is shameful that travelers should suffer these inconveniences, but since it is his excellency the inspector who



Platoff seized the handle and flung the door far back.

wishes our apartment we will gladly give it up. Convey to him our best regards on his arrival. And now where can we sleep for the remainder of the night?"

"I can put you on the floor of the posthoom," said the starosta doubtfully, "if your honor doesn't object to the other occupants."

"And who else is there?" asked Poussin.

"Well," replied the starosta, counting on his fingers, "there are four peasants, and two soldiers, and a Cossack lieutenant, and three drunken buriats, and a merchant from Tomsk, and a dog"—

"That will do," interrupted Poussin. "I don't want to hear any more. I see that the moon is shining. Traveling will be good. Fetch me a relay of the best horses you can get, and at once, mind you. We will start immediately and make up for loss of rest at the next station we reach."

"But, your honor," stammered the starosta, "I am afraid—horses—they are scarce, and his excellency will want"— Here he paused and glanced over his shoulder, but the Cossack, having lent his presence to the edict of expulsion, had made his way unnoticed into the courtyard.

Poussin readily interpreted these little maneuvers. "Get me the horses, and I will give you 10 rubles extra," he said. "I want provisions also. Put me in sufficient for five days' travel. One cannot procure food fit for a dog to eat at the stations between here and Vladivostok."

"But food is even scarcer than horses," said the starosta with a greedy twinkle in his eye. "All that can be procured will be consumed by his excellency and party."

"Provide what I want, and I will pay your price," replied Poussin. "Make haste, now, and get our sledge ready. We will start at once, and his excellency can have this room."

"Yes, your honor," said the starosta, "I will do my best." And, bowing low, he departed. Poussin carefully closed the door after him and crossed the room.

"You heard all our conversation?" he asked abruptly.

"Yes," said Platoff. "Thank heaven we are safe! It was a terrible fright, and I was sure that all was lost. Your coolness preserved us from a fatal blunder. You are a wonderful man!"

"Yes, it is true that we are safe for the present," answered Poussin, "but what I have just heard has a hidden meaning that I only could understand. You remember my telling you that I journeyed from Irkutsk to Tolnar in company with two men under whose names and with whose passports you are now traveling?"

"Yes," said Platoff, "I recollect."

"Well," resumed Poussin, "those men, Miroff and Lyapin, are both Russian officers, although they traveled incognito, and the passports made no mention of their rank. From Irkutsk they were sent ahead by his excellency the inspector, and when we arrived at Tolnar a telegram reached them containing instructions to await the arrival of the inspector at that station. They traveled with me, you see, in order that their rank might not be suspected. His excellency was not due at Tolnar for some weeks, but it appears now that he has journeyed with unusual rapidity. He will be here in an hour or two. Miroff and Lyapin are with him. An examination of passports will lead to the discovery of our ruse, and disaster will follow."

Poussin threw himself on a chair and wiped the perspiration from his brow.

"A bad state of affairs indeed!" said Platoff. "What can be done?"

"Little, I fear," replied Poussin. "I have ordered the sledge at once, and we may gain some hours on his excellency. It all depends, however, on a single thing—the examination of the passports. It is possible that no such inspection will be made, since the inspector and his party are of such high rank. In that event all will go well, and by hard traveling we can reach Vladivostok before the inspector, but if the passports are requested by the officer who examined ours last night, and he hears the names of those men, the coincidence will at once strike him, and discovery will follow."

"Either Cossacks will then be sent in pursuit or orders will be telegraphed to the next station to arrest us on our arrival."

"But the chances are in our favor," exclaimed Maurice eagerly. "At least so it seems to me. If these men had procured other passports, and these passports had been examined at various points along the route—points at which our passports had also been examined—would not this discovery have been made long ago?"

"Yes," assented Poussin.

"And in that event," resumed Maurice, "would it not have been a simple matter to telegraph orders for our arrest?"

Again Poussin nodded assent.

"Very well," said Maurice triumphantly; "it is plain that their passports have not heretofore been examined. Why, then, would they be at this particular point?"

"That is clever reasoning," said Poussin. "You are right. The chances are greatly in our favor. Moreover, it is barely possible that these men are not with his excellency at all. One cannot tell what may have happened. Perhaps they were sent back to Irkutsk or ordered to remain at Tolnar, but we will take no chances on that. To stay here an hour longer is dangerous."

At that instant a rap at the door was heard, and a second later the starosta entered.

"All is ready," he said, "the fresh horses and the provisions. Ah, your honor, you little know with what difficulty I procured them. If it came to his excellency's ears, I should lose my place."

"You are an extortionate rascal," said Poussin coolly. "You can tell lies like a buriat. I won't quarrel over the price, though. I am in haste to leave. Here is the money for the horses, including the ten extra rubles. How much for the provisions?"

"Eight—eight rubles," stammered the starosta. "I assure you, your honor, they cost me 7½"—

"They didn't cost you two," said Poussin scornfully; "but, here, take your money." And, dropping the coins into the outstretched hand, he led the way out, followed by Platoff and Maurice, bearing the rugs.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning. The postyard, lit by the glaring torches of the soldiery, was weird and unnatural. A splendid troika — three powerful black horses—was attached to the sledge, and the restless animals were stamping impatiently. Platoff and Maurice took the back seat and drew the furs around them. A slight movement of the rugs in front showed that Phil was still safe in his retreat. He doubtless was curious to know what was going on.

Poussin deliberately made an inspection of the food he had bought to see that everything was there, and, finally climbing to his seat, he roughly ordered the station attendants out of the road and chirruped to the horses.

They trotted through the yard, and, turning the angle at the gate, under the very eyes of a dozen Cossacks, dashed off down the frozen, deserted street. The low houses, dim and gloomy, shot past like streaks, and, skimming over a slight ridge, the darkness was relieved by a bar of light shining from the military outpost—a small wooden structure by the roadside.

"I forgot all about that," muttered Poussin as he pulled up his horses in obedience to the stern command to halt.

Two or three soldiers were lounging inside, and the officer who came forward with a lantern was the same man that examined their passports that morning. He held up the light and scrutinized their faces.

"Ah, yes," he said, "I remember you. You just came last evening."

"Yes," replied Poussin. "We have been turned out of our beds." And he related in good humored tones how the expected arrival of the government inspector had deprived them of their room and started them off a few hours ahead of their usual time.

"Then you are not connected with his excellency's party?" asked the officer.

"Why, no," said Poussin, thrown off his guard by the question.

"But your companions are," said the officer, and, pulling a document from his pocket, he hastily unfolded it.

"I find both your names here," he said, looking at Platoff, "Louis Miroff and Serge Lyapin. This is a list of the inspector's party brought to me an hour ago by the captain of his excellency's advance guard in order that I might copy it for my monthly report. Seeing your names upon it, I supposed you had preceded the inspector. May I ask why you are leaving again before his arrival?"

Platoff's courage rose to meet this trying emergency. "We belong to his excellency's party," he answered in a firm voice, "my companion and I. We are traveling incognito for reasons that must remain secret."

Then, seeing that the officer hesitated, he added: "You saw the passports properly made out in our names. Surely that is sufficient."

Perhaps there was an ill suppressed touch of eagerness in Platoff's voice. The officer's suspicions were plainly aroused.

Without replying he held his lantern to Platoff's face and then, turned it on Poussin, who sat white and miserable on the front seat. That woebegone countenance confirmed the officer's doubts.

"I must put you to the inconvenience of a brief delay," he said. "No doubt all will be explained, but I dare not assume any risks. I will dispatch a man at once to bring the captain of the Cossack guard. He will know you, of course."

The officer moved quietly forward and caught the horses' lines, while three soldiers with rifles in their hands came out of the station and stood near the sledge.

"Yes," said Platoff. "He will know us. Oh, yes, the captain will know us." His lips trembled, and he caught Maurice's wrist in a convulsive grasp.

Poussin never turned his head. He was trembling like a leaf. Ten seconds—twenty—half a minute.

No one moved or spoke.

Suddenly Platoff straightened up. With one quick, marvelous leap he sprang behind Poussin and snatched the lines and the whip from the nerveless fingers. He shouted fiercely and brought down the lash with stinging severity on the spirited horses. They reared in the air, tore madly from the officer's detaining grasp, and before the amazed soldiers could realize what had taken place the sledge was dashing like a meteor into the gloom.

"Down!" Platoff shouted to Maurice. And, sweeping Poussin into the bottom of the sledge with one arm, he tightened his grip on the lines and dropped low himself.

Crack! crack! crack!—for two or three minutes the rifles popped continuously on the frosty air, and the bullets tore through the leather hood and splintered the woodwork on all sides. Then the last shot echoed and died away, and the flashes of red fire vanished, leaving the night darker than before by contrast.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PURSUIT AND ESCAPE.

Platoff's brave deed would probably have resulted disastrously had it not been for the presence of mind which prompted him to drag his companions to the bottom of the sledge. This, no doubt, saved their lives, for although the bullets whistled by on all sides no one was struck.

When the firing ceased, Platoff rose to his feet and looked back. The lights of the military post had vanished behind a slight crest. In the village beyond, which was on somewhat higher ground, a few scattered lights could be seen.

"Are they coming?" asked Poussin as he rose and climbed on the seat.

"No," said Platoff; "I can't hear any sounds of pursuit. They have no horses, you know."

"All seems quiet behind us," said Maurice, who was leaning over the back seat.

"What's the matter? Who was shooting?" demanded a smothered voice, and Phil poked his head and shoulders from under the rugs.

Platoff briefly explained what had just taken place and then turned his attention to the horses, which had struck to the road in spite of the lack of guidance, and were dashing forward at a tremendous pace.

"Hand me the lines," said Poussin. "I will drive now." And with a touch of the whip he spurred the horses to still greater efforts.

"Stop!" said Platoff. "For your own safety you must put us off by the road. Your peril is too great already. It will be increased if you are caught in our company. Put us off right here, and we can easily escape to the hills."

"No," replied Poussin; "I will do nothing of the kind. At present there is no danger. The military outpost is nearly half a mile from the post station in the village. To give the alarm it is necessary for one of the soldiers to go there on foot. Of course the Cossacks will at once start in pursuit, but their horses are pretty well worn out, while ours are fresh. The next station is 50 miles distant. I can keep in advance of our pursuers at least that far. When daylight comes, I will let you out, and you can seek safety in the hills. Your absence will not be discovered until I reach the station, where, of course, I shall be arrested at once."

"Ah, my friend, escape with us," implored Platoff. "Together we will reach the coast and sail on some friendly vessel to a better country than this. Don't trust yourself to the mercies of these tyrants. They will inflict some terrible punishment"—

"I do not fear," interrupted Poussin. "I can make an explanation which I think will save me. I have not time



"Who was shooting?" demanded Phil.

to explain now. What I have done for you was only a debt. You saved my life. I hope I have saved yours. Remember your identity is unknown to me. It is even possible that the authorities will not discover for some time who my strange passengers were. Your disguise is effective, and the fact that a third man was concealed in the sledge will never be known."

In spite of Platoff's continued entreaties, Poussin remained firm.

Holding the horses with a skilled hand, he urged them on unsparingly, and the sledge skimmed over the frozen ground at a speed which made the landscape on each side one dizzy blend. Hour after hour passed on. The dark sky paled gradually, and a gray light stole over the frozen plain until the distant hills were dimly seen. Morning was close at hand, and yet no trace of the pursuit was visible. Eastward the rugged hill tops were flecked with pale crimson—a rosy mist beneath which the morning sun was creeping upward. The atmosphere was clear and radiant, revealing every tree and rock for miles around. Still the horses sped on untiringly, their nostrils white with foam, their glossy flanks damp and steaming.

Platoff and Poussin were on the front seat, Maurice and Phil behind. All were grave and silent, scanning the landscape intently, straining their ears to catch the slightest sound.

It was Maurice who sounded the alarm. His sharp cry echoed on the frosty air. His arm pointed straight to the northward, and, turning quickly, all saw on the rolling crest of a distant hill a single black streak moving in a serpentine course down the slope.

"Cossacks!" ejaculated Platoff. "A whole company at least. They are coming at full speed."

"Be calm," said Poussin. "They are fully two miles distant. The time has come to part."

He touched up the horses, and they dashed at a furious gallop over the level ground. His companions, turning in their seats, watched the approaching soldiers until they gained the plain and vanished behind the gentle undulations of the road. A moment later the sledge swept over a ridge, and Poussin drew up the panting horses in the hollow of a wooded ravine. A bubbling mountain stream poured down from the hills and emptied into the Ussum, some yards distant.

"There is no time to lose," said Poussin as the fugitives sprang to the ground. "Take these provisions, take a rug apiece, strike back into the heart of the hills and wade up the bed of the stream until the road is out of sight. Make a wide detour to reach Vladivostok. God be with you and help you to escape! There will be plenty of vessels in the harbor at this time of year. Vladivostok is now but 170 miles away by the road. Do you need anything else?"

"No," exclaimed Platoff. "We have everything. Heaven grant that no harm comes to you! I have known many brave men in my time, but none that would have dared to do what you have done"—

"Go!" said Poussin huskily. "Don't delay. Remember I must lead your pursuers far off the track that you may have time to escape."

One at a time they clasped the brave merchant's hand fervently and with tears in their eyes.

"Goodby, goodby!" they called out chokingly.

"Farewell!" said Poussin. "God be with you!" And, bringing down the whip on his restless horses, he swept up the ravine and vanished from sight over the pine crowned ridge.

The halt had been of less than two minutes' duration. The Cossacks were still two miles in the rear, and the chances of escape were good.

The fugitives had climbed out of the sledge on some loose stones that bordered the stream.

Platoff led the way carefully down to the water's edge, and, stepping fearlessly in, they waded briskly up the shallow channel, thus leaving no trace behind to show that the sledge had been relieved of its load at that point.

For fully a mile they remained in the water, penetrating deeper and deeper into the forest.

The weather was slightly milder, but the snow was still covered with a firm crust, and their feet made no impression on it as they turned aside from the stream and ascended the hill.

The country was wild and rugged, more so than it had been at any time. The forest was gloomy and dim, and the hills were gaunt and rocky, full of precipices and dark chasms.

"We are very near the Chinese border," said Platoff. "That is why the scenery is so wild and lonely. The country is uninhabited."

Fortified by their long rest, the fugitives traveled all that day at a rapid pace, covering at least 25 miles, and when twilight came on they halted among a heap of loose stones and made themselves comfortable with the rugs that Poussin had given them, and which they had carried on their backs all that day. Not daring to light a fire, they ate their supper cold, and then, not being able to sleep, talked for an hour or more over the situation.

Platoff was much distressed about Poussin.

"I fear that he will be punished severely," he said. "The government will never overlook such a thing as this, and yet he spoke as though he would be able to make a satisfactory explanation."

"Yes, he did," said Maurice. "Perhaps he has some influence at Vladivostok."

"Either that," replied Platoff, "or he is a man of wealth and can bribe the officials to overlook his indiscretion. Money is a powerful agent in this part of Siberia, 6,000 miles from St. Petersburg."

"How about the pursuit?" asked Maurice.

"Well," said Platoff, "of course they will make an effort to scour the country, but we can readily avoid the soldiers. The coast will be closely watched, though, and that is where we will encounter the most difficulty. At present we have little to fear. You must remember that our identity may not even be suspected yet, although the discovery must be made sooner or later. Don't worry over the situation, but keep up your courage." And with this admonition Platoff wrapped himself tighter in his rug and went calmly to sleep.

Maurice and Phil did not remain long awake. The spot they had chosen was a sheltered nook between a dozen big rocks, into which no cool wind could penetrate, and all slept as only weary men can, waking strengthened and refreshed at early dawn.

Platoff slipped away on a reconnoissance and returned in half an hour with the welcome news that no intruders were in the neighborhood.

"I think we can risk a little fire this morning," he said, and gathered a few pine cones and dried tips of branches. He lit them and held a tin flask of cold tea in the flames.

He smothered the fire with snow, and the warm beverage was a grateful addition to the breakfast.

On that day they first journeyed two or three miles to the westward, drawing still closer to the borders of Mongolia, and then headed slightly to the southeast, where Vladivostok lay. The same wild and barren country prevailed, and Platoff marched with great caution, keeping his revolver ready for immediate use and bidding Maurice do the same. This was not from any fear of meeting the Cossacks, for danger from this source was slight, but because they were now in a neighborhood frequented by large and ferocious tigers, and a casual encounter with one of these monarchs was not at all improbable.

Once huge footprints were seen in the snow, and the boys felt their hair beginning to rise on end.

On a closer examination it was seen that the marks had been made during the last thaw, perhaps a month before, and were frozen solidly in the crust.

In three whole days they met neither tigers nor other peril, but marched on steadily to the south, sleeping at night in crannies among the rocks. The fourth morning the air was warm, and a thin rain was falling. The long delayed spring had come at last.

"It's useless to travel," said Platoff, "in this slush. We could not make half a dozen miles. We will stay right here until the weather changes. Vladivostok is less than 100 miles distant. Let that be a consolation to you."

Fortunately the camping place they had chosen the previous night was eminently suitable for a protracted stay. It was a shallow cavern hollowed from the base of a high cliff and running back half a dozen feet, its face open, of course, and protected from wind and rain by a thick screen of young fir trees.

Thanks to Poussin's generosity it was needless to worry about food. They had plenty and to spare. Still it was a dreary four days that they spent in that rocky nook, with nothing to do but eat, sleep and talk. It rained hard day and night; the snow faded away, the ice melted and the grass underneath began to spring up with amazing rapidity. In four short days winter yielded to spring, and frozen Siberia was blossoming a paradise.

"The ice is breaking on the rivers," said Platoff, "and in the harbor of Vladivostok. The ships will anchor now in the Golden Horn, and the flags of all nations will float in the breeze."

On the morning of the fifth day the march was resumed. The sun was shining from a cloudless sky, and birds were singing sweetly in the forest.

The fugitives pressed forward with elastic step, snuffing the crisp, cool atmosphere and bathing their faces in the warm sunlight that penetrated the foliage.

At noon they halted beside a spring of ice water. They ate a hearty meal, and then, slightly fatigued by the brisk morning walk, dropped lazily on the short grass for a brief siesta.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BESIEGED BY A TIGER.

When Maurice awoke, some time later, both of his companions were sleeping soundly. The sun was far to the west, and the air was chilly and piercing.

He threw off the rug and sat up. A rustling sound not far away attracted his attention, and, looking across the forest, he saw a deer—a big buck with branching horns—strolling past an open glade, 80 yards distant.

With sudden excitement he extended a trembling hand for his revolver and rose to his feet. He was hungry for fresh venison, and here was too good a chance to be neglected. The canned food and musty cheese put up by the starosta was beginning to grow wearisome.

He delayed for a moment, uncertain whether to awake his companions or not.

"Better let them sleep," he thought. "I won't be gone long."

The deer by this time had crossed the glade and vanished in the forest beyond, so Maurice started off briskly, intending to make a wide detour and get ahead of his victim.

He ran up the valley for nearly a quarter of a mile, keeping close to the base of the hill, and then crept cautiously down into the hollow, peering ahead through the leafless branches of the trees.

In this sheltered retreat patches of snow still lay here and there on the ground, and through one such spot—an open glade—Maurice tramped heedlessly.

Still he saw no trace of the deer. He paused and listened intently, but the forest was very still. He drew back into a clump of bushes and sat down on a fallen log.

The minutes passed on without interruption, and he had about made up his mind to return to his companions when a sudden crash echoed through the forest, and he sprang to his feet in wild excitement just in time to see the frightened deer go past him like a streak.

Something had scared the animal badly.

The possibility that a tiger was lurking in the vicinity made Maurice's blood run cold, but on second thought he was inclined to believe that his companions were awake and searching for him.

Under this impression he was about to leave his hiding place and start up the valley when a sight met his eyes that caused him to crouch deeper in the bushes with a shudder.

Through the forest, less than 40 yards distant, came a burly Cossack, resplendent in his green uniform.

In one hand he held a rifle, and with the other he led his horse.

Close behind him was a second soldier, also on foot and leading his steed by the bridle.

They advanced into the open glade, bending over the ground and apparently conversing. Like a flash the truth entered Maurice's mind. They had discovered his footprints in the patches of snow and were following up his trail.

For a moment he gave himself up for lost. The Cossacks were between him and his companions, so that retreat up the valley was cut off. The footmarks showed the direction he had taken, and he was in danger of discovery at any moment.

He had presence of mind enough to remember the steep and rocky hillside behind him. If he could gain that and climb up the face, he might escape after all. The Cossacks certainly could not follow him on horseback, and on foot the chances were even.

Thrusting the revolver into his belt, he dropped on hands and knees and crawled off into the forest until the enemy were out of sight. Then, rising to his feet, he dashed off across the valley at full speed.

A short run brought him to rising ground, and he pressed on up the slope faster than ever, and soon reached a level stretch at the base of a hill. The



The sight caused him to crouch deeper in the bushes.

first glance brought despair to his heart. Overhead were steep and barren rocks, rising many feet in air, and here and there a stunted pine tree.

To ascend this place was impossible, for the rocky ledges jutted out from the face of the cliff.

He turned and ran at full speed, searching vainly for some nook to hide in or a break in the ragged precipice that would allow him to ascend. He tore through thorn bushes and bruised his feet on sharp stones, but these mishaps were unheeded, for he imagined constantly that the Cossacks were on his track.

The path now became blocked with loose bowlders, and in his haste among these he tripped and came heavily to the ground.

He rose painfully to his feet—rose to find himself face to face with a monstrous tiger—a huge tawny beast that lay supine on the ground.

The disturbed brute lifted his head sleepily and surveyed the intruder with glittering eyes. His long, spotted tail twitched, and from his throat issued a deep growl.

The tiger made no attempt to rise. He looked at Maurice, and Maurice looked at him, and in this position they remained for a full minute. Maurice slid his hand cautiously toward his belt, and the revolver was already in his grasp when he suddenly remembered that even should he succeed in shooting the tiger, which was improbable, the shot would at once draw the Cossacks to the spot, and he would be in a worse plight than ever.

The tiger solved the difficulty by slowly rising, and that broke the spell.

Wheeling around, Maurice darted at the top of his speed back along the cliff. A hoarse growl warned him that the tiger was coming in pursuit, and in desperation he cast his eyes about for a refuge.

Such a place met his sight instantly, a deep crack in the very edge of the hill, running parallel with the ground. It was possibly wide enough for him to crawl in, and without stopping to weigh the chances he threw himself flat and ran his head and shoulders into the crevice. It was a tight squeeze, but with a prodigious effort he managed to drag his whole body inside and crawl back a few feet from the opening. This he had barely accomplished when the pursuing tiger pounced angrily upon the spot and thrust his great jaws into the hole, growling horribly all the while. Maurice, seizing a loose fragment of stone, dealt the brute a violent blow on the nose.

He drew back instantly, screaming with rage, and Maurice took advantage of this interval to squeeze still deeper into the crack. The floor was of soft, sticky clay. The roof, which pressed down on his head and body, was covered with stalactites, and from these fell water with a constant drip.

His situation was decidedly uncomfortable. He could scarcely move his legs, and he had the restricted use of one arm only, while the icy water chilled him to the bone.

Meanwhile the tiger, squatted outside on the ground, was working himself into a terrible rage. Presently he sprang to the mouth of the crevice, and, rolling half over on his side, made a vicious dig at Maurice with his fore paw, catching the lad's arm and ripping open the heavy sleeve from the elbow down. The sharp claws tore the flesh, and the smell of blood rendered the beast furious. With eyes that shone like fire and snarling ferociously he tried again and again to reach his victim, jamming his head against the stalactites and stretching his great claws like india rubber.

Maurice drew himself as far back as possible, expecting each moment that the great paws would seize him and drag him out.

He made no further attempt to strike the brute with the stone he still held in his hand, fearing it would only incite him to greater efforts.

All this time the loaded pistol was still in his belt, but he dared not fire. He could easily reach it, and no doubt he could kill the tiger without difficulty, but the report would surely bring the Cossacks to the spot. If his life was in actual danger, he determined he would use the weapon, not before. He little thought how soon the alternative would be presented.

For five minutes or more the tiger thrust his claws repeatedly into the crevice. Then he drew off a yard or so and sat on his haunches, licking his bloody nose and whining angrily.

Hope sprang up anon in Maurice's breast, and he began to think that the brute would leave him in peace. But suddenly, with a hoarse growl, the tiger bounded forward again, and with its powerful fore paws began to dig furiously at the soft, miry clay about the mouth of the hole. The loose chunks of dirt flew in every direction, and the cavity grew larger every second.

In a very short time the tiger would be able to enter. Maurice realized that if anything was to be done it must be done at once.

Either he must slay the animal at the risk of being recaptured by the Cossacks or he must be torn to pieces and devoured. He chose the first alternative. At that moment, face to face with the brute's bloodshot eyes and lolling tongue, even the mines of Kara seemed preferable to such a death.

With some difficulty he drew the revolver from his belt and succeeded in cocking it.

The tiger was still pawing away with undiminished energy, and even now the cavity thus made seemed to Maurice's eyes fully large enough to admit the brute's head and shoulders.

Still, although in the very jaws of death, as it were, he hesitated to fire.

Then he remembered that, with one single spring, the tiger could reach him, and in sudden terror he pointed the revolver full at the savage eyes. His finger was already pressing the trigger when an inspiration flashed into his mind that changed the whole course of events.

"The pepper!" he exclaimed aloud. "I'll try it." And, lowering the weapon, he thrust his hand into his coat pocket.

It so happened that among the provisions provided by the starosta had been a small bottle of red pepper.

Platoff, with the Russian fondness for fiery dishes, made frequent use of this on nearly everything he ate, and that very morning, having forgotten it when they left their camping place, Maurice had picked it up and put it in his own pocket. Now he suddenly remembered it. He gave a sigh of relief when his fingers closed on the bottle, and, drawing it out, he pulled the cork with his teeth.

The tiger suddenly suspended operations and blew the dirt off his whiskers. Now was the critical moment. Reaching out his arm, Maurice dashed half the contents of the bottle into the brute's very eyes.

The effect exceeded his highest anticipations. Sneezing and snarling in one breath, the tiger sprang away from the crevice and rolled in agony on the ground, completely overcome by the pungent dust.

Maurice held the bottle in readiness for a second onslaught.

Overjoyed at his success, he was watching the brute's strange antics when suddenly over the edge of the hill appeared the astrakhan cap of a Cossack, speedily followed by the head and shoulders.

Before he could see whether more were behind a rifle cracked sharply—from some spot up among the rocks apparently—and the Cossack toppled over backward with a cry of agony.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

It often happens that plants must be set out during a period of sunny weather. They may be set at night, but are quite sure to wilt the next day. Orange Judd Farmer suggests: Get a lot of old pasteboard boxes at a dry goods store—they are glad to get them out of the way—and cut squares from the top, bottom and sides. Split pine pegs from a thin board and nail the pasteboard squares to the ends of the pegs with a wire nail. These shades can be put down close to the plant, and when taken up after a few days can be stored away for future use.

THE USES AND DANGERS OF DYNAMITE IN MODERN WARFARE BOTH AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

A DESTRUCTIVE AGENT OF UNTOLD POSSIBILITIES, IT WILL NEVER BE A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER.

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IN THE warfare of today, whether it be on land or sea, dynamite is bound to be an important factor. The limited knowledge of its possibilities and the frightful danger attendant upon its use are elements which add a sort of horrible fascination to everything which may be said or written concerning it.

While there are dynamite guns defending all of our important seaports, the pneumatic battery at Sandy Hook, N. J., guarding the entrance to the harbor of New York, is the most complete means of defense in the world. The result of the experiments with the guns of the Vesuvius and the various trials of these weapons both at Sandy Hook and Fort Lafayette have all been highly satisfactory. The tests at first included range, accuracy, rapidity of loading and firing and proper action of the valve mechanisms. It was also demanded that the 8 inch gun must be able to cover all ranges from 100 to 2,600 yards with a shell containing 100 pounds of explosive gelatin and from 100 to 3,200 yards with shells containing 50 pounds. The 15 inch gun, with 50 pounds, must range from 100 to 5,500 yards; with 100 pounds, to 4,500 yards; with 250 pounds, to 3,550 yards, and with 500 pounds, to 3,000 yards. The desired result was more than attained in every instance. It is known that a shell containing 200 pounds of dynamite will blow the largest ironclad afloat out of the water if it strikes squarely against the side or deck. The latter reference applies to the suggested use of dynamite dropped from balloons on the decks of a fleet or the heads of an army, a species of warfare that would hardly seem allowable among civilized nations.

The rapidity of loading and firing from a shore battery, fort or other fortification varies with the amount of the explosive in the shell, but the time must not exceed three minutes for one shell of 500 pounds or 40 minutes for ten consecutive rounds. For a shell charged with 200 pounds two minutes are allowed or 27 minutes for ten consecutive rounds. The rate of rapidity continues to increase with smaller charges, as many as ten rounds in 20 minutes being reached. The 8 inch gun will be fired five rounds with 50 and five with 100 pounds in the shell, while the 15 inch will be fired three rounds with 50, eight with 100, ten with 200 and five with 500.

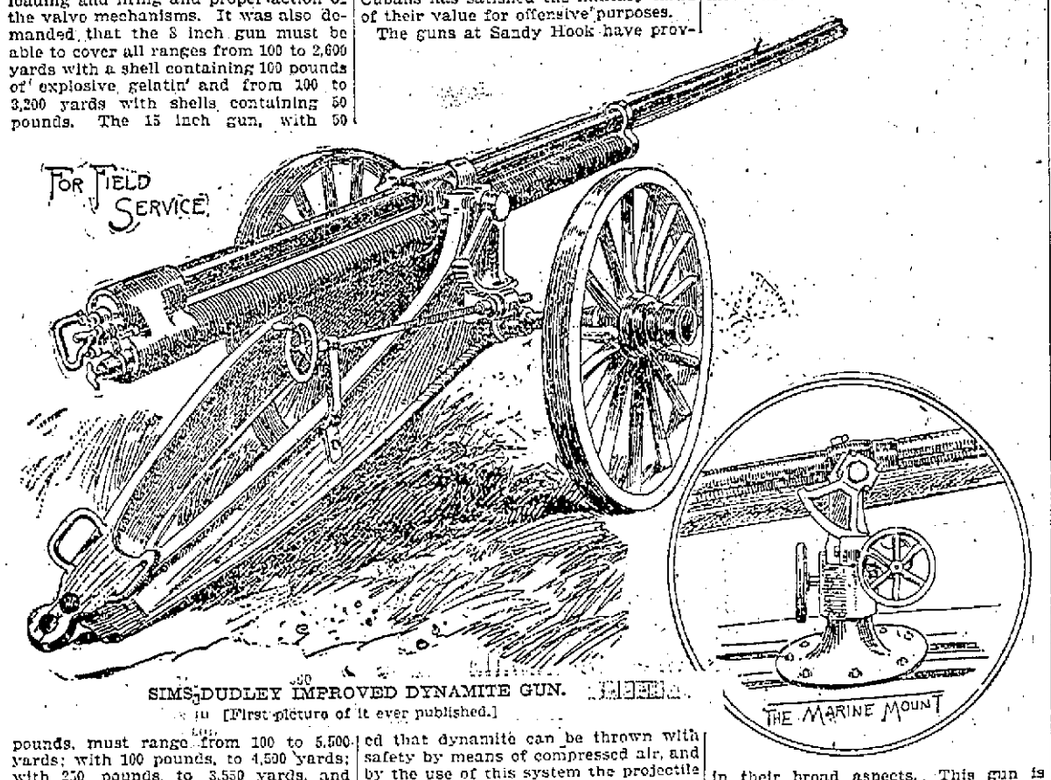
The pneumatic gun, with its accessories, is quite an elaborate apparatus of hydraulic pumps, boilers, condensers and reservoirs. The guns are so mounted as to be pointed in any direction and to be elevated to 35 degrees. The latter can be done either by hand or by pneumatic, hydraulic or electric power. It is obvious that some of the objections raised against the use of such a form of armament on shipboard do not apply to its use in forts. There is more room for it, and it no longer has the unstable platform given by the rolling and pitching of a vessel in a seaway. It can likewise be so protected in a fort as to occasion less fear of its demolition by an enemy's fire. Regarded as an aerial torpedo, it has a far greater range than the submarine torpedo, and it may either strike upon the deck of a vessel or explode beneath the keel.

Recent experiments have convinced the best students of ordnance that the use of dynamite justifies the expenditure of millions of dollars where thousands have previously been expended. The dynamite gun can be used in fortifications, as a torpedo defense of a harbor or, in swift moving torpedo boats, as a defense of men-of-war against movable torpedoes or for siege operations on land by regular approaches. The application of the dynamite principle of ordnance to a class of guns light, easily manipulated and quickly moved will, in all probability eventually displace field artillery. Dynamite guns may be mounted upon a fast unarmored vessel or a whole fleet of them and the giant-powder shells shot into the enemy with such fierce rapidity as to quickly render him helpless. Virtually the expense of armor and heavy steel guns is rendered unnecessary by the use of pneumatic dynamite guns, at least so far as "inshore" fighting is concerned.

The war in Cuba may be primitive in its general methods, as it has been barbarous in its butchery, but it has had a modernized aspect in the use of dynamite and other explosives as weapons of offense and defense. To the dynamite gun used by the insurgents in the western province, Pinar del Rio, may be attributed more than to anything else the noteworthy successes of Maceo a year and a half ago, and lately with the dynamite guns successfully landed from filibustering expeditions near Nuevitas General Gomez has been able to push his forces more vallantly on toward the environs of Havana.

Invisible bullets, though deadly in their effects, seem trifles in comparison with a dynamite shower of liquid devastating fire. It is little wonder that the Spaniards have been invariably defeated when they have been forced to make a stand against such implements of destruction, and if the Cubans with only one gun at first were able to excite terror in the hearts of their antagonists the world can easily imagine what batteries of 6, 12 and 20 guns, as are to be found at many defensive points of the United States, will be able to do in execution when the demand is made upon them. The excessive slaughter that will follow will appear more like wholesale murder than the stereotyped "civilized warfare." But, at any rate, the use of these weapons by the Cubans has satisfied the military mind of their value for offensive purposes.

The guns at Sandy Hook have proved that dynamite can be thrown with safety by means of compressed air, and by the use of this system the projectile is discharged without shock.



SIMS-DUDLEY IMPROVED DYNAMITE GUN.
[First picture of it ever published.]

Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, is convinced that dynamite will play a considerable part in the warfare of today. He subdivides the difficulty of handling the substance into two heads, saying that it is necessary to first obtain an explosive of the highest order that can be fired safely—that is, without danger of explosion from the shock in the breech of the gun—and, second, one which will not burst from the shock of impact, but at such time after impact as may be desired by the gunner. He adds: "We now use high explosives or dynasubmarine mines and torpedoes. These form a part of our system of coast defense. The compressed air guns (thus he terms dynamite guns) are built to discharge large charges of high explosives, and tests have demonstrated their ability to do this work. What we desire, however, is to obtain some system by which the explosives can be fired long distances. The simple compressed air method fails to give this result. I believe that a system will be found in the near future which will satisfactorily answer all the requirements."

In the light of subsequent developments in this direction the words of General Flagler appear to have been almost prophetic. The Sims-Dudley gun which the Cuban insurgents have been using for a couple of years against their Spanish oppressors appears to meet the views of the chief of ordnance in their broad aspects. This gun is loaded with powder, which, when exploded, compresses the air, which in turn expels the dynamite with absolutely no danger to the manipulator of the piece. It can be operated by the veriest tyro, as has been proved by the fact that many of the gunners in Cuba who have handled them had been farm hands who had never previously seen anything more deadly than a machete.

There has just been brought out a new form of this dynamite gun which is a great improvement over those in use in Cuba. Although so deadly that everything within a distance of 40 feet of the point of impact of the projectile is smashed to atoms, the new gun is very simple in construction. Under the tube from which the projectile is fired is another connected with it. In this is placed a charge of smokeless gunpowder. When fired, this powder compresses the air to such an extent that the projectile is hurled to a distance of about three miles.

The projectile is a long tube, which contains a cap that is fired by an ingenious arrangement when the projectile strikes either earth or water. The cap sets fire to a layer of fulminate of mercury, which, in turn, ignites some gun cotton. The gun cotton fires the explosive gelatin, which explodes the projectile. This gelatin, though very destructive, cannot be ignited with heat below 375 degrees. This explains the presence of the several layers of explosives.

Mr. Sims has offered to equip a hundred or more tugboats for the government with these guns and guarantees that with them the coast can be kept perfectly clear of foreign warships. They are especially adapted for this sort of work, for the gun, besides being smokeless, is practically noiseless, emits no flash and has no recoil. These points render it of peculiar advantage for use on tugs or other small craft.

But the dynamite "projector" will be used in other locations than on our coast fortifications. "The United States Steamer Vesuvius, With Special Reference to Her Pneumatic Battery," is the title of a prize essay by Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., at one time in command of that vessel. He admits that she was designed simply to carry the guns and to satisfy the popular and somewhat erratic cry for great speed and that the latter object was attained at the sacrifice of other features.

A strong point in favor of the pneumatic gun is this: The torpedo strikes under water, the armor piercing shell attacks the portion of the hull above water, but with the shell from the dynamite gun any hit "counts."

The most advantageous position for a pneumatic gun vessel is held to be either ahead or astern of the enemy, and while it may be rarely possible for a single ship to choose its position vessels of this class, hunting in couples, which is the best of tactics, should find little difficulty, by separating, in getting their victim in the most favorable position for delivering a fatal blow from one or the other.

The United States government, recognizing this fact and proposing to have these death dealing monsters hunt in couples, has lately purchased from Brazil the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy. Formerly she was the American steamship El Cid, but when the provisional war fleet for Brazil was organized in 1892 she was rechristened the Nictheroy, and it was her dynamite gun which was relied upon to quell the rebellion in the South American republic. Her late arrival, however, precluded the testing of its value. This gun has a bore of 15 inches and throws projectiles carrying 50, 100, 200 and 500 pounds of nitroglycerin, the range of fire varying according to the weight. The officer commanding this gun is able to swing it around and to change the elevation by means of electric machinery. The dynamite guns on the Vesuvius are fired by the officer in the conning tower, because they are fixed in the hull and must be controlled by the one who steers.

On Nov. 19, 1893, it was stated that Old Glory came down forever from the Nictheroy and the flag of Brazil was raised to the peak, but the stars and stripes float again from her main peak. The Nictheroy is a steel vessel, and her one screw propels her at the rate of 19 knots an hour. Her engines and boilers are protected by coal, and her armament consists of the one Zalinski 15 inch pneumatic gun, one 4.7 inch and two 3.9 inch rapid firing guns, eight 6 pounders, ten 1 pounders and four Howell torpedo tubes. The efficiency of the pneumatic weapon, hurling colossal explosive missiles, is beyond question. The modern high power rifle will probably continue to be the foremost implement of war, but not nearly so much damage is done with it at sea as one would be apt to infer from proving ground firings. This is demonstrated in the comparatively slight injury done to the Huascar in her gallant conflict with two Chilean ironclads and the disappointment felt at the inadequate results of the bombardment of Sfax, Tunis, by the French fleet in July, 1881, and of the Alexandria (Egypt) forts by the British fleet in 1882.



DYNAMITE IN WARFARE.

In battle the crew of the Vesuvius would embark on their errand of death with many chances against a safe return. She carries an enormous supply of dynamite, and a hostile projectile correctly aimed would explode this, leaving not a trace of vessel or men. She will either hurl dreadful but sudden death upon her enemies or suffer annihilation, perhaps both. Should a rapid movement be made against any port the Vesuvius will precede our fleet, exploding all the mines and craft that she can reach. Her three 15 inch guns will distribute explosive shells 100 feet apart, the fuses being regulated so as to explode only after the bottom of the channel has been touched. Every hidden torpedo, mine or submarine battery within 50 feet of each explosion will be destroyed, and at each simultaneous discharge of the three guns there will be cleared a safe channel 300 feet wide and 100 feet long over which our warships may safely steam. This submarine plowing, by the way, costs $90,000 a mile. The terrible guns of the Vesuvius can, moreover, drop a 100 pound charge of gun cotton into a fort 2½ miles away or a 500 pound charge the distance of one mile.

The submarine boat Holland has given satisfactory tests and will probably prove a dangerous antagonist in a sea fight. Our latest purchase is what the British call a "torpedo chaser," of the Yarrow type, named the Manley. She is built more for speed than destructiveness, her rate being 22 knots per hour. Her length is 54 feet, beam 9.3 feet and her draft astern 3.8 feet. She does not run entirely under water, but so low that her decks will be awash. She is painted a dull lead color, and when tearing through the water at her maximum speed it will be almost impossible for a foe to put a shot into her.

In striking contrast to these vessels is the great ram Katahdin, which has been compared to a bee, as it is said she will immediately lose her own life after inserting her sting. Then there is our little fleet of torpedo boats. These are in greater danger of destruction than any craft on the sea, and the most of them, if they should be forced into an open battle by day, will be fortunate to get out alive. During attacks under cover of the darkness there will of course be less danger, but in all their hostile movements their only safety will lie in the avoidance of the rapid fire guns of the battleships which at the time they may happen to be "hunting to the death."

At the present time, when the subject of dynamite is interesting almost every one who has a spark of martial feeling in his soul, it may not be amiss to explain its appearance and process of manufacture. Dynamite, or giant powder, the invention of Alfred Nobel of Sweden, can be made into cakes, or it may be converted into a sticky paste called "explosive gum," or enveloped in cases of paper, pasteboard or metal to form cartridges. It is a desiccated mixture of three liquid ingredients—nitric acid, sulphuric acid and glycerin—combined with sawdust or some similar substance, the compound constituting a mass resembling damp graham flour or pale cocoa. To some it appears like coarse brown sugar. "Explosive gum" is of pure nitroglycerin and gun cotton more highly charged with nitrate.

The pulverized form prevents the transmission of ordinary shocks except under pressure in a confined space. The pressure of the inert mineral constituents serves likewise to absorb heat, and consequently a high temperature cannot be readily imparted to the whole, but when imparted this temperature effects a great expansion of the gases and increased effectiveness of explosion.

Ignited in the open air, dynamite burns quietly with nitrous fumes. Exploded, usually by means of a fulminating fuse or cap, it gives off carbonic acid, nitrogen and hydrogen, with little or no smoke, leaving only a white ash. Under favorable conditions the effectiveness of dynamite is always at least equal and frequently superior to that of nitroglycerin, for the latter is liable to scatter unexploded drops by reason of the maximum rapidity of its ignition.

Dynamite is now recognized as the safest of all high explosives. It is not affected by a prolonged temperature of 100 degrees centigrade, nor is it as dangerous as nitroglycerin when it solidifies at 8 degrees centigrade. Neither light, electricity nor ordinary shocks, contrary to the popular fallacy, cause it to decompose or explode. The principal dangers connected with its use are those arising from the strong fulminating powders used in the percussion fuses to explode it. It is also possible that if dynamite is carelessly made it may contain an excess of nitroglycerin, which, overcoming the capillary force of the mineral particles, may collect in drops and settle from the mass, becoming a source of serious accidents. Moreover, it may be that freezing or thawing after freezing has a tendency to segregate the oil.

In the pine woods of southern New Jersey, far from any human habitation, there are several dynamite factories, which are harmless looking structures, as they are scattered frame buildings, generally one story high and remote from one another. In Europe there are many notable factories in France and other countries, but the most famous one is at Isleten, in Switzerland. The work there is principally performed by women and girls.

In the retail stores of the United States where dynamite is for sale there is no unusual precaution taken in the storing of it.

It is the cap and the cartridge used in connection with dynamite, that are so often confounded in the accounts of explosions, etc. The prevailing idea about the anarchist Lingg's death is that he exploded a cartridge in his mouth. Instead it was the much smaller but just as deadly cap.

The common domestic article retails at from 25 to 60 cents a pound, according to the proportion of nitroglycerin to sawdust or lampblack.

Gun cotton is an explosive substance obtained by subjecting common cotton to the action of strong nitric acid. Several products are known under this name, possessing distinct properties, though differing but little in constitution. The well known detonating gun cotton is insoluble in common ether or alcohol and is not attacked by acetic acid, but is capable of being dissolved in acetic ether. Gun cotton is not readily distinguishable in appearance from the untreated article, but it is slightly harsher to the touch.

When wet, it may be kept for an indefinite period without change, and whether wet or dry it is affected by very few re-agents. Its stability is superior to that of gunpowder in every respect except in the all important one of immunity from explosion. Repeated accidents have destroyed the confidence of all but the very sanguine in its safety. It was for a long time supposed that the ingenious process of F. A. Abel had removed the causes of distrust, but many subsequent accidents, and especially the terrible and unexplained explosion at Stowmarket, England, in 1871, have not lessened the almost universal fear.

If massive gun cotton be ignited by a coal or flame of low intensity, it burns in the open air inexplosively; if fired by a powerful flame, it flashes like gunpowder, but if ignited by a fulminate, as in the case of the torpedo, it detonates with tremendous violence. This "sympathetic" quality is difficult to explain. It cannot be successfully used as an agent for the propulsion of projectiles and will never be a perfect substitute for gunpowder in military operations. There is a new gun cotton, for which much is claimed, manufactured in Wolverhampton, England, whose composition is unknown. It is called "gadoxyline."

The point for consideration is that dynamite may be fired as a naked body, while gun cotton is always inclosed in the torpedo, thoroughly protected, and explodes from the impact of the protecting shell, or torpedo case, against a resisting object, naturally in time of naval warfare the sides, keel and hull of a vessel or battleship.

Sept. 20, 1887, Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski of the United States army, now a captain on the retired list, gave his first successful demonstration of the experiments he had been for some time conducting at Fort Lafayette, New York bay, with his invention, the pneumatic dynamite gun. Secretary of the Navy Whitney and members of the ordnance committee were present. The doomed old coast survey sailing vessel Silliman, which had outlived its usefulness and was to end its marine existence in the presence of a distinguished and admiring crowd, was anchored just below the Narrows, about a mile and a quarter from Fort Hamilton. Shortly after 3 o'clock there was a trial shot. A whizzing noise was heard, a long drawn out "zo-oo-oo-oo-oo," very much like that made by a rocket, and a jet of water rose in the air 30 feet astern of the starboard quarter of the Silliman. There was no dynamite in this or in the second shell, which fell eight yards to the starboard side of the vessel. The third shot, with more pretension in its sound and movements—the projectile contained 55 pounds of explosive gelatin—shattered a mast. The fourth shot made a terrific noise as it exploded, the spray was intermingled with spars and small pieces of wood and blackened with smoke, and the Silliman, struck directly under the middle of the hull, was lifted bodily out of the water and wrecked.

Quite different in the results was the testing of the great Justin dynamite gun at Perrysville, in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., on May 27, 1890, when the gun burst into a thousand pieces and scores of people narrowly escaped instant death. But it was an old gun that had served the Confederacy during the civil war for a fieldpiece and was naturally weakened by long use. The dynamite shell upon which Dr. Joel D. Justin bases his patent is 9 inches in diameter and 44 inches long. It incases several wooden boxes containing dynamite. About 30 pounds of compressed cannon powder are necessary for each discharge.

Gathmann's dynamite gun is also considered a terrible engine of war, but as it throws a torpedo shell it should properly be termed a torpedo gun. One of them, he claims, of the same weight as the ordinary 12 inch modern piece, will throw 1,500 pounds of high explosive accurately a distance of nearly three miles. No ship or fortress in existence could withstand the shock of a single impact, and the rock of Gibraltar would crumble, with the garrison, into the Mediterranean under a day's bombardment.

The torpedo shell is a copper cylinder, large, tapering and thin, packed with wet gun cotton. At the center of the forward end is placed a considerable quantity of dry gun cotton, the wet material being packed closely about it. At the forward end of the dry explosive is some fulminate, from which, at the point of the torpedo, runs a train of powder to some percussion caps that cock up a bit of pointed steel, which in turn tips the projectile. This pointed bit of metal striking an object explodes the percussion caps, the train of powder is fired, the dry gun cotton batching explodes the entire mass about it, and the destruction of everything within reach of the giant force follows.

The Zalinski gun is 75 feet long, or 19 feet longer than the Krupp 125 ton gun and, naturally much less in weight, as it is simply a pneumatic tube. With 2,000 pounds pressure this piece of ordnance will send 100 pounds of dynamite 1½ miles at a speed of 1,400 feet a second. This produces upon the object struck by the shot an instantaneous pressure of about 6,000 pounds per square inch. The cost of the gun is slight, its manufacture does not require any special plant, and in exigencies it can be made rapidly.

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH.